The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 75 Fifth Avenue.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (six weeks) 25 cents; subscriber by mail (one year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selective Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (52 issues) $1 75. In Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of a club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on business, subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration System is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1876. NO. 36.

SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE WAR CLOUD IN THE EAST.

Russia Concentrating Her Troops.

An Iron-Clad Dispatched to the Mediterranean.

Some Warlike Talk from England.

The Eastern War Outlook.

THE PLOT THICKENING—CONCENTRATION OF RUSSIAN TROOPS—DIPLOMATIC ACTION AT CONSTANTINOPLE AT AN END.

PESTH, October 18.—Intelligence from Vienna states that England considers all diplomatic action at Constantinople at an end. This statement has produced a very gloomy feeling here, and war is considered unavoidable.

Advices from Bucharest state that an agreement has been concluded between Roumania and Russia for placing Roumanian troops under Russian officers in case of war.

A correspondent telegraphs an interview with Ristics, Servian Prime Minister, in which the latter stated that the resumption of hostilities, in which Russia will participate, is certain.

London correspondents at different points telegraph as follows:

All Russians in Paris under the age of forty have been ordered home.

The Russian ironclad Peter the Great is to leave Cronstadt immediately for the Mediterranean. Russia has issued a circular note announcing that, in the interests of humanity, she feels bound to march troops into Bulgaria and Armenia. There are 82,000 men at the camp of Beuder and 64,000 around Tiflis.

Austria's Eastern policy will conform to that of Russia and Germany.

The report is contradicted this morning that an agreement had been entered into between Russia and Roumania, and that the latter should furnish a contingent in case of war.

BOLD TALK FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 18.—The *Daily Telegraph*, in a leading article, says: England, much as she loves and desires peace, must wage war from end to end of the world rather than permit the Russian flag to be hoisted at Constantinople. Lord Derby justly said that for British interests the Eastern question centered in Constantinople, and we hold it clear to all sensible and resolute Englishmen that at the first overt invasion of Turkish territory the British fleet, with the assent of the Sultan, should most assuredly cast anchor in the Golden Horn. Those to whom such a step might appear like help for the Turks may take comfort, for it would be simply an act vital to British security, and accomplished in the name of and for the protection of British rights. If it were not done, Asia from Scutari to Shanghai would know and proclaim immediately that we had abdicated the scepter of the East, and commerce along all our Oriental lines would live at the mercy of a future Black Sea squadron.

A QUARTER OF A MILLION RUSSIANS TO BE TRANSPORTED THROUGH ROUMANIA.

VIENNA, October 18.—It is stated a convention has been concluded by Russia with the Roumanian Railway companies, by which the latter engage to make preparation for transporting altogether 240,000 troops at the rate of at least 25,000 daily.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ENGLISH CABINET CALLED.

LONDON, October 19.—Late on Tuesday evening summons were issued for a Cabinet council to be held to day (Thursday), and several ministers arrived in town last night. It is rumored that the Government contemplate sailing on autumnal session of Parliament in consequence of the grave aspect of the Eastern question. It is also said that the Government have applied to Lloyds' to have ships ready to transport troops.

The *Advertiser* says it is reported that Lord Napier, of Magdala, has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to take command of troops which may be sent to Egypt.

The *Standard* prints an imposing table descriptive of the iron vessels of the Russian navy. It shows that they are twenty-eight in number, and carry from two to twenty-six guns each.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE, AS SHOWN BY THE PRESS.

LONDON, October 19.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Belgrade says: There is some talk of a proposal for an armistice until December 31st. It matters little what proposal is made. It is the opinion of well-informed people that Russia is bent on carrying on the war until she gains a clear road to Constantinople. Only the armed intervention of Europe will make her swerve. It is tedious to report this every day, but it cannot be too strongly impressed on Europe that preparations are making in Servia utterly inconsistent with any pacific professions which the St. Petersburg Cabinet may put forth. If Russia meant peace, the preparations would be insanity.

The *Times*, in a leader, says: It is stated that orders have been given by the War Office to the Commander-in-Chief to hold three army corps in readiness for immediate dispatch to the Mediterranean; also, that plans for the defense of Constantinople, prepared by royal engineers, have been forwarded to the admiral commanding the British fleet in Besika Bay.

The *Times* states that there is nothing but what is ordinary and necessary in calling the Cabinet together at such an emergency. It will be only common sense to await the results of its deliberations before giving credence to less authentic statements. No such measures as those reported can be taken without the consideration of the Cabinet, and the first council since the events took the present anxious turn will be held to-day, for purposes of action. At sea we are as near the seat of the probable disturbances as any other Power. Much more must happen before English interests are menaced so as to call for our immediate interposition. It is not to be denied that great dangers might arise. We must be prepared to defend all points threatened, but the more danger of Turkey will not precipitate such measures. Neither Parliament nor the country would ever hear of going to war in behalf of Turkey. She had her opportunities and has thrown them away. It would be criminal folly to expend the smallest amount of English blood or treasure in her support.

A *Times* telegram from Belgrade says: Russianssate that a European war will not begin until early spring, when, if necessary, Russia will be prepared to do something in the direction of India.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Turkey seems favorable to an armistice of six weeks, provided Russia does not insist upon the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. If Russia does, Turkey will let her do her worst.

AUSTRIA'S UNFORTUNATE PREDICAMENT.

LONDON, October 19.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reports that symptoms of accord between Russia and Germany become more evident, and unfortunate Austria, placed between her formidable neighbors, must ultimately obey them. The only thing which keeps Russia back is that Austria's neutrality is not enough. She wants Austria's co-operation. France and England are the only Powers that sincerely desire peace, and the Russian programme, which will now be put forward, is one which Turkey will rather accept by the sword than accept. England and France should have an understanding, and force their pacific views on Turkey.

POLICY OF FRANCE A RIGOROUS ABSTINENCE.

PARIS, October 18.—All the evening papers declare that if the peace of Europe is disturbed, France will rigorously observe a policy of abstinence.

Spain.

PILGRIMAGES TO ROME MERELY CARLIST DEMONSTRATIONS.

BARCELONA, October 18.—The Spanish pilgrimages to Rome have been converted into Carlist manifestations. The pilgrims upon embarking cheered for Don Carlos.

LONDON, October 18.—The *Daily News* has a special from Rome announcing that the committee which superintended the reception of the Spanish pilgrims by the Pope on Monday, and who were principally Carlists, refused to admit the Spanish Ambassador and his attaches, though they were duly provided with tickets.

GOVERNOR OF BISCAY SUSPENDED.

BILBAO, October 18.—The Governor of Biscay has been suspended, and fresh arrests have been made, causing great uneasiness. General Quesada is expected here.

Marine News.

LARUE, October 18.—The steamship State of Pennsylvania, from New York, has arrived.

HAVRE, October 18.—The steamer LA Canada, from New York, has arrived.

The House homicide case was concluded at Trenton, N. J., yesterday, verdict not guilty.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Tenth Annual Meeting in Session at Washington City.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—The tenth annual meeting of the society of the Army of the Tennessee was held this morning at Lincoln Hall. About one hundred and twenty-five members were present, together with a large number of spectators. General Sherman, President of the society, called the meeting to order, and said that to-day was set apart more especially for unveiling and dedication of and for unfurling the banner from the McPherson monument, but previous to this there would be several hours for the transaction of business pertaining to the society. The meeting was formally opened with prayer by Rev. Mason Noble, of the United States Navy, and committees were appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, to designate a time and place for the next meeting, and to elect an orator for that occasion. A note was read from the private secretary of President Grant, saying that it would give the latter great pleasure to meet again, and take by the hand such of his associates of the Army of the Tennessee as may be pleased to call upon him at nine o'clock Thursday night. The invitation was accepted, as was also an invitation to visit Mount Vernon to-morrow. Letters of regret were read from Governor Hartranft and Generals Dix, Wright, Newton, Crook, Augur and Commodore Almors and others. General Sherman said he had received a telegram from Lieutenant General Sheridan, requesting him to give his best love and undying respect to the society. General Sheridan was unavoidably kept at Chicago by public duties, but his heart was present with the society.

A letter was also read from Governor Hayes, of Ohio, regretting that important public duties prevented his attendance.

General J. Hood, who commanded the Confederate army against the Army of the Tennessee, and who was a classmate of McPherson, sent a letter of regret that he was unable to accept the invitation to attend this meeting, but expressed his sincere admiration.

It was nearly two o'clock before the procession reached the Executive Mansion, where it was reviewed by President Grant. On the route a number of residences and places of business were decorated with flags, and every point whence a view of the procession could be obtained was occupied by spectators. At McPherson square the crowd was so dense that it completely cut off the line of procession, that was on foot, and it was with great difficulty that the members of the society could make their way to the grand stand. The statue was covered with a large American flag. On the stand were the President and members of the Cabinet, General Sherman and his staff, and the following named persons: Governor Shofield, Humphreys, Dunn, Whipple, Van Vliet, Benet, Vincent and other invited guests of prominence. Among others of the members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee were Generals Hickenlooper, Charles Ewing, W. T. Clark, Poe, Macfeilley, Belknep, Vandever, Force, Tilson, Kinney and Buckland, Colonels Dayton, Audenried, Markland, Brush, Barnum, Noble, Lynch, Wells, Bacon, Loomis, Delmling, and Majors Dunn and McArthur.

General Sherman called the meeting to order. Rev. Mr. McCarty, retired chaplain of the army, offered a prayer for the continued prosperity of the Government. The prayer was followed by sacred music by the Marine Band.

General Hickenlooper was introduced by General Sherman, and delivered an address, concluding with the following remarks: "And now, with thanks to you personally, General Logan, for the thought which prompted this gathering, we tender to your care a statute significant of the unparalelled heroism, characteristic daring, unselfish patriotism and gentle demeanor of our loved, lamented commander, Major General James B. McPherson."

The statue was then unveiled with cheers from the crowd, music by the Marine Band, and firing of guns in Lafayette square.

General Sherman then introduced General J. A. Logan, who delivered an eloquent tribute to the memory of General McPherson. The orator was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the conclusion of his address was warmly congratulated by the distinguished persons on the platform. The band then played the "Centennial Exposition march," and the crowd slowly dispersed. The statue is an equestrian figure, heroic in size. It is mounted upon a massive granite pedestal, handsomely designed. McPherson is represented in sight of the field of battle. He grasps the check reins of the horse on which he is mounted in his left hand, and in his right hand holds a field glass which he appears to have just removed from his eyes.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee held a meeting to-night at Lincoln Hall. Captain Phelps, one of the Commissioners for the District of Columbia, welcomed the members as "Brave men, whose deeds form a part of our national history." The song of "Tramp, tramp, tramp," was then sung, when General Thayer, who commanded in the Army of the Tennessee, delivered the annual address. He trusted the time would never come when the issues of the war would be forgotten. We earnestly long for fraternity and reconciliation, but not at the expense of the national honor, but by the surrender of the objects for which the nation marched through the throes and convulsions of civil war to a final triumph. There will be reconciliation when, in every State, service in the Union ranks shall no longer be the badge of dishonor, and service in the lost cause shall no longer be the condition to preferment. Peace will follow the unqualified recognition of the results of the war and unreserved adherence to the amended Constitution and the practice of justice. The places made waste by the desolation of the struggle will be made to abound with plenty, the wounds made by the conflict will be healed by the benign influence of peace, and the sunshine of prosperity will rest upon all our borders. These and other kindred remarks were enthusiastically applauded.

Calls were made for President Grant, who hesitated, when General Sherman said he would endeavor to prevail on the President for a speech. Subsequently the President remarked that he was very happy to welcome his old comrades, as he was the first commander of the Army of the Tennessee, and felt proud of it; but he said General Sherman could make a better speech than himself. This called out the General, who made a few remarks, which were warmly applauded.

Chief Justice Waite and General Garfield respectively briefly addressed the audience, and General Sherman made a few closing remarks, when the meeting adjourned, the band playing a patriotic air.

INDIANA.

Official Report of the October Vote.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 18.—The aggregate vote on the State ticket is 133,403, of which Mr. Williams receives 213,098, Harrison 207,979, Harrington, Independent, 12,226. Williams' majority over Harrison, 5,119. The largest Independent vote cast was for Newsom, candidate for Treasurer of State, 15,936. The Legislature stands House, Republicans 53, Democrats 45, Independents 2; Senate, Republicans 23, Democrats 25, Independents 2.

WASHINGTON.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—Brigadier General Jacob Zeilin, commander of the Marine Corps, has been placed on the retired list, and Lieutenant Colonel Charles G. McCawley has been appointed commandant of the corps, with the rank of brigadier general. The change is to take effect November 1.

SITTING BULL'S MODEST REQUEST.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs today received a letter from Indian Agent Mitchell, dated Fort Peck, Montana, September 25th, conveying intelligence that Sitting Bull asks permission for the hostiles to come into that agency to trade for ammunition. The letter says Little Buck and Ash, an Uncapapa, arrived on the evening of the 23d inst., six nights out from Sitting Bull's camp, bearing the application of Sitting Bull.

Troop a Ordered to South Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., October 18.—General Barry received telegraphic instructions from Washington this morning to send four companies of artillery from this post at once to Columbia, S. C., to report to Major General Ruger.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., October 18.—Battery G, First United States Artillery, and ten men from Battery K, now at Fort Adams, have received orders to proceed forthwith to Columbia, S. C.

Females Desirous of Notoriety.

CHICAGO, October 18.—A six days' pedestrian match for a purse of $1,000 was arranged here to-day, between Miss Mary Marshall and Bertha Von Hillern, of Chicago, to take place in New York some time in November. At the original trial in February last, Miss Marshall won the twenty-five miles. Von Hillern declines to walk again here, being dissatisfied with the treatment she received at that time.

Hurricane Anticipated in Cuba.

HAVANA, October 18.—Very heavy squalls and rains have been in progress here since yesterday, and the wind is increasing. The barometer is falling rapidly, and it is probable a hurricane will visit this section to-night.

MASONRY.

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, October 18.—In the Masonic Grand Lodge to-day a very earnest discussion was held on the point of order relative to the recognition of the colored Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio. The question of their recognition was presented last year and laid over until this session. To-day the Committee on Jurisprudence reported the matter back, with a resolution recommending the recognition of the colored Grand Lodge. The point of order was then made that under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, the "Chase" resolutions were not in order, except as an amendment to the Constitution itself. The Grand Master overruled the point of order, and held that the resolutions were in order. Appeal was taken from the decision, and was sustained by the Grand Lodge, there being about twenty-five majority in favor of the appeal. The present grand officers were all re-elected. Columbus was chosen as the place for the next meeting.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Found Guilty.

OMAHA, October 18.—Last fall a prominent colored man, R. D. Curry, assaulted and nearly killed E. Rosewater, editor of the *Bee* of this city. Curry was tried and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary, was granted a new trial on legal technicalities. To-day he was retried, the jury being out fifteen minutes, and returning a verdict of guilty.

Much Ado About Nothing.

ST. LOUIS, October 18.—About noon to-day Hon. Celsus Price and D. C. Stone, of this city, made a formal demand upon James C. Nerdlet, Vice President of the Board of Police Commissioners, for the unconditional release of the prisoner who has been confined at the four courts for several days, under the supposition that he was Frank James, one of the alleged Northfield bank robber. The demand was based on what was deemed good evidence that the man is not only not Frank James, but that he has had no connection with the James boys, and had nothing to do with the robbery. This evidence is said to be strengthened by the opinion of physicians and surgeons who have made a critical examination of his wound, that the injury could not have been inflicted within two months, and may have been received as long as a year ago. The demand was promptly complied with, and an order at once issued by Mr. Neidlet, directing Chief of Police McDonough to release the prisoner, and he was immediately taken to the Southern Hotel, where he is now stopping. Major Laughlin, a member of the Police Board, joined in the demand upon the Vice President, he having believed all the time that the man was wrongly held in duress. Chief Shofel seems to be that the man is Goodwin, as he claims that his story about himself is at least measurably true, and is intimated that he will remain here and prosecute for false imprisonment.

CASUALTIES.

Boiler Explosion in a Virginia Coal Mine.

RICHMOND, VA., October 18.—George Smoat, white, and Isaac Howell, colored, were killed, and Ben. Ford, colored, fatally injured by an explosion of four boilers yesterday, at the Carbon Hill coal mines, Goochland county, fourteen miles from Richmond. The cause of the accident was rare ness in the night watchman allowing the boilers to become exhausted, and then turning on a great stream of cold water. There were thirteen boilers about the mines. Several buildings in the vicinity were wrecked. No one in the mines was hurt.

Shipwreck on the California Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 18.—A dispatch from Spanishtown, about thirty miles down the coast, reports that the ship Rydal Hall, from Cardiff, consigned to Balfour, Guthrie & Co., here, was wrecked near there last night at eight bells. Nine hands were lost in trying to get ashore. The balance were taken off this afternoon by a whaler from the station near by. The captain and fifteen men are now wandering ashore. The ship is fast on the rocks, the sea breaking over her, and will probably soon go to pieces.

Accident in St. Louis Steel Works.

ST. LOUIS, October 18.—As a quantity of converted steel was being poured into an ingot mold at the Vulcan Steel Works in South St. Louis, last night, the mold burst, scattering the melted steel in every direction. A large number of men were working in that neighborhood at the time, six of whom were badly burned and otherwise injured, two of them, Stephen D. Roderick and Patrick Reilly, perhaps fatally.

Particulars of the Loss of the Dandoneg.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 18.—Melbourne advices of the 23d ult. report that all hopes of any of the passengers or crew left on the steamer Dandoneg, which foundered off Jarvis Bay on the 11th ult., are abandoned. Parts of the wreck have come ashore. The bark Alfred Wilkinson, left with a number of the passengers and twelve of the crew. The following is a list of the passengers, so far as their names could be ascertained: Mrs. Wilsworth, Mrs. Bruin, Mrs. McConnah, Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield, Miss Ellen Smith, Miss Hilliard, Miss Elizabeth Murray, Miss M. Murray, Miss Agnes Wakefield, Miss Annie Wakefield, Messrs. Winship, Ash; G. Chambers, S. J. Malley, H. M. Steele, Wright; William Murray, Hartley Hardy, Masters Whitwords, John Wakefield, Thomas Wakefield, Frederick Wakefield and twenty-eight in the steerage. There may have been other passengers on board, whose names were not included in the passenger list. The following are the names of those saved. Passengers—Captain Dougall, Edward Walkers, Richard Walters, Samuel Gelding, Frederick Ash, W. Blair, T. Osborne, J. Henry, J. Hartley, J. Whitworth, J. McGrath, J. Brown, G. Chambers, Mrs. Blairand child, Miss J. Brown, Miss M. Walsinum, Mrs. Edmunds and two children, Mr. Ward, Sister Colosvicities, of St. Joseph; Elizabeth Murray, Mary Murray, Ann Green, Margret Finnamore, Annie Mahe, Sister of St. Joseph; Agnes Wakefied, May Smithe, James Lawson, chief officer; Charles William, McEwin second officer; John Dykes, second engineer; Anna Saul, stewardess: Martin Alfred, boatswain; James Hamshire, second cook; C. H. Christie, J. Bruhu, C. Landgirst, J. Eckel, J. Armstrong and Alexander, seamen. The number of the ship's complement is not stated. The survivors state that the best order was maintained throughout the ordeal. The women and children were first cared for, that only one woman remained on the steamer, and that of her own free will, as she would not leave her husband and child. Several passengers were afraid to trust the boats, and some preferred to wait for the Captain's boat, which was never landed on the shore. The vessel remained on board went down. A number of minor casualities occurred during the hurricane, in welch Daniel Enong was lost. The loss of life by the severe storm known on the coast. The steamer City of Melbourne, from Sydney to Melbourne, was forced to return to port badly damaged in her upper works. She had on board a number of horses valued at $50,000 to $60,000, which were killed during the gale.

YELLOW FEVER.

CITIZENS OF SAVANNAH ADVISED NOT TO RETURN HOME.

SAVANNAH, October 18.—The health officer publishes a notice saying that absent citizens are cautioned and warned against returning to the city until official notice is given that it will be safe for them to do so. The decrease in the mortuary report is encouraging, and indicates an early termination of the epidemic, but it is far from safe for absentees to return.

SAVANNAH'S LIST OF VICTIMS.

SAVANNAH, October 18.—The deaths from yellow fever to-day were three.

The Eastern War Flurry in Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 18.—There was intense excitement on 'Change for a portion of the day, and the anxiety to learn the war news from the East increased continually till the close. November wheat advanced from $1 11½ at the close last night to $1 17, with very little reaction; but from that point receded quickly to $1 14¼, and fluctuated violently till the close, when it was strong. Ramsey & Ingles, one of the oldest houses in the grain business, who have always done a large Canadian business, failed today. The liabilities are not yet known. The business transacted to-day has been the heaviest for a long time, perhaps since the Franco-Prussian war. It is stated that the transactions for the November options alone were twenty millions of bushels. Cash wheat is nominal, and is virtually cornered here, though prices maintain their position. The developments of the coming week are anxiously awaited.

The Foresters.

CLEVELAND, October 18.—The Most Worthy High Court of the Independent Order of Foresters opened its session in this city yesterday. A large number of delegates are present. The following officers were elected: M. W. H. Chief Ranger, Henry Griffin, of New York; M. W. H. Vice Ranger, Robert M. Cordes, of Cleveland; Secretary, A. B. Caldwell, of New York; Treasurer, M. H. Green, of Newark, N. J. The next session of the Court will be held in Covington, Ky., October 18th, 1877.

THE INDIAN WAR.

More Depredations Reported.

CHEYENNE, October 18.—Almost every hour brings news of new depredations by the Indians upon rancheman located west and north of the Chug. On Sunday last Eccelley & Cuny's train, near Laramie Peak, was run down to Kent's, on Laramie river, and a saddle blanket and vest belonging to a man named Sullivan, of the Independent volunteers, was found near that place, and he is probably killed. Frank Sprager was attacked on Monday on his ranche on Old Mill, near Laramie Peak. He fought the Indians during the whole day, killing two. They burned his hay and ranche, and run off all of his stock. He escaped barefooted to George's ranche, on Richard creek, before the Indians fired the bushes in which he had been concealed. Kerr, who arrived at Chug to-day, saw an Indian camp within two miles of Searight's ranche, and men and ammunition left here on his order to-day. A body of Indians are camped at the head of North Laramie, distant from Fort Laramie fifty miles. The party of volunteers who went in search of Ashenfelter and the mail carrier from Laramie City, who was due at the Chug on Monday, returned to-night to that place, having discovered no trace of the missing men.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire on Archer avenue, Chicago, last night, destroyed O. D. Wetherell's planing mill and machinery, valued at $25,000; J. T. Healey's planing mill, $8,000, and other property, making a total loss of $54,000. Insurance $12,000. The fire was in the midst of the lumber district, and for a time it was feared the conflagration would become general.

The American Electrical Society.

CHICAGO, October 18.—The third annual meeting of the American Electrical Society met here to-day, General Anson Stager presiding. After the election of a number of members and reading of reports showing that the society's affairs are in a thriving condition, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Anson Stager; Vice President, Elisha Gray, of Milwaukee; George B. Prescott, of New York; Hugh Neilson, of Toronto; Elisha Gray, of Chicago; O. H. Booth, of Mansfield, O.; E. P. Wright, of Cleveland; J. J. Dickey, of Omaha; Corresponding Secretary, Alexander Graham Bell, of Chicago; Recording Secretary, C. S. Jones; Treasurer, E. B. Chandler, of Chicago; Executive Committee, C. H. Summers, Wm. Henry Smith, A. S. Wilson, Alex. Maybard, of Chicago, and G. H. Bliss; Directors, C. O. Rowe, Pittsburgh; J. J. S. Wilson, S. D. Field, San Francisco; J. N. Miller, Chillicothe; Elisha Gray, Chicago; Wm. Orton, Cincinnati; E. Scholis, Dubuque; F. H. Tubbs, Chicago; M. D. Woodford, Toledo; R. C. Clowry, St. Louis; Dr. E. A. Hill, Chicago; W. W. Smith, Pittsburgh; A. M. Huntington, Bast, Buffalo; C. C. Read, Detroit; C. Ross, Columbus, Ohio; A. Hayward, Vincennes, Indiana. Sir William Thompson, of Glasgow, Scotland, was made an honorary member. Various other papers were read, and other business transacted, when the meeting adjourned to meet here next year.

Convention of Locomotive Engineers.

DETROIT, October 18.—The International Division of Locomotive Engineers of the United States and Canadas began their thirteenth annual meeting in this city today. The public exercises took place at the Young Men's Hall, where an address of welcome was delivered to the members of the organization by Major Lewis, which was formally responded to by T. S. Ingraham, of Cleveland. The convention met at Merrell Hall at two P. M., but nothing was done except business of a routine character.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Falling barometer, southerly or easterly winds, warmer, cloudy and rainy weather.

The steamships Steinmann, from Antwerp, France, from London, and Motana from Liverpool, arrived at New York to-day.

The Centennial managers have appointed the 26th inst. as Ohio's day at the Centennial. It is understood that Governor Hayes has accepted an invitation to be present, and will hold a reception at Ohio headquarters.

POLITICAL.

Indiana

THE VOTE ON STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 18.—The official majorities on the Congressional vote are as follows: Democratic—First district, 1,595; Second, 5,153; Third, 5,469; Twelfth, 6,335. Republican—Fourth district, 332; Fifth, 1,509; Sixth, 276; Seventh, 1,398; Eighth, 1,160; Ninth, 1,410; Tenth, 1,148; Eleventh, 1,448; Thirteenth, 2,022.

The Independent vote for Congress is as follows: First district, 1,240; Second, 944; Third, 1,634; Fourth, 378; Fifth, 0; Sixth, 816; Seventh, 1,595; Eighth, 4,704; Ninth, 3,349; Tenth, 28; Eleventh, nothing; Twelfth, 675; Thirteenth, 196.

The official vote for the entire State for Governor has been received, except Stark county. Estimating the latter, Williams' majority over Harrison is 5,119.

Ohio.

THE DEMOCRACY DETERMINE TO RENEW THE CONFLICT.

COLUMBUS, October 18.—The Democratic State Central Committee and a number of prominent Democrats met in council here to-day. A number of speeches of the most hopeful character were made, and a determination reached to renew the contest in Ohio with all possible vigor, to work with the idea of carrying the State. The State Committee will to-morrow issue an address congratulating the Democracy on the gallant fight they have made, urging them to renewed efforts and stating that if the Democracy do their whole duty the State can be carried for Tilden in November.

South Carolina.

LATEST FROM THE NEW REBELLION.

CHARLESTON, October 18.—All has been quiet to-day at Cainhoy. A small force of armed citizens from Charleston remain in the village, the residents fearing that if the guard is withdrawn their homes will be fired. News was received to-night that a company of United States troops are on their way from Columbia to Cainhoy, and causes great satisfaction. The President's proclamation causes no excitement and little comment here.

New York.

CLINGING TO THEIR IDOLS.

NEW YORK, October 18.—Fernando Wood was nominated for Congress by the Ninth Congressional district, Tammany Hall Convention this evening.

Abram S. Hewitt received the Tammany nomination for Congress from the Tenth district.

MORRISSEY DELIVERS A HOMILY ON POLITICAL PURITY, AND GETS A RIGHT-HANDER IN THE MUG.

NEW YORK, October 18.—At a meeting of the anti-Tammany Conference Committee this afternoon at Irving Hall, a letter addressed to Hon. E. B. West, from Hon. John Morrissey, was received, in which he tendered his resignation as a member of the Executive Committee, and also severed his connection with it as a political body, stating that he esteemed the success of the Democratic ticket at the coming election to be infinitely greater importance than the success of any mere office seeker. He regarded the action of the convention last Saturday as inimical to the interests of the Democratic party. The feeling on the receipt of the letter was that Morrissey should be expelled from the convention.

The Chairman informed him by letter that his resignation was accepted with great pleasure, and it was well rid of one who was engaged in conspiracies and holding secret conferences with the enemy, especially with John Kelly, with a view of surrendering the organization to Tammany Hall. He also stated that the body endorsed his sentiments in regard to the success of the Democratic ticket, and it fully understood the treacherous course he had been pursuing solely for the purpose of promoting his own personal aims.

State.

DISGRACEFUL DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION AT GRAPEVILLE.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

GRAPEVILLE, October 18, 1876.

The most disgraceful meeting ever held in this country was conducted by the Democrats at this place last night. The object was to exsel the beautiful one hundred and five foot pole the Republicans so gracefully planted ten days ago. Bad whisky—by the jug full and plenty of it—came with the Democrats. The hickory pole was brought from Henry Cope's woods, and as Mr. Cope is for Hayes and Wheeler, it soon became evident that Republican hickory and Democratic whisky would not harmonize. After two or more attempts to raise, it fell to the ground, broken and disgraced, as are all tricks of our young Democrats. From this time the meeting became a riot. Fight after fight was the order of the evening. Squire Rock, Chairman of the meeting, rushed from the speaker's stand and told Constable Hensly, who was nobly doing his duty, to return all of them, and if he does there will be a good many Democrats present at November court. Hon. Jacob Turney was addressing the meeting, but was not permitted to finish, saying it was a disgrace to his party (as if it can be disgraced), called for his buggy and left for home, driving over a Democratic embankment, upsetting the buggy and spilling him out without serious result.

Some young Petagouze tried to finish up for Mr. Turney by rehearsing a speech memorized before the Ohio election, showing his level and talking about "Jim Blaine" as if to say, "Don't you hear my wisdom?" His eloquence was soon hushed by the drunken mob demanding a dollar for each one of the band, and this last appeal sent all speedily to their homes, not one of them giving even a penny. Well, gentlemen, if this drunken rabble you brought to our doors is a specimen of the emblem of the Tilden, Hendricks and reform streamer you tried so pitiably to raise, then try it again. Mr. Cope will give you a new pole, and our boys will all help you to raise it, and then let it stand forever as a warning to drunkards and drunken Democrats; otherwise let the broken pole be your foot stool, and swear on its fallen carcass that you will first reform yourselves. K. M. A.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS IN THE TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, October 17, 1876.

Politically speaking, matters are rather quiet in this neck of woods, as the Republicans have finished one course of meetings, and have not yet commenced the second, whilst the Democrats, ashamed of their record and ashamed of their railroad smashing, revenue defrauding and ballot-box stuffing candidate, have as yet held but few meetings. The nearest we have had anything to Democratic meetings have been addressed by Hon. G. A. Jenks, the present member of Congress from this district, who tells the people that he does not appear as a Democrat nor as a Republican, but as an American citizen, in spite of the fact that he has the nomination of the Democratic party, runs as a Democratic candidate, and if re-elected, would vote with Ben. Hill just as he did last winter in their tremendous efforts to make Jeff. Davis eligible to be elected United States Senator for Mississippi.

As Mr. Jenks may not be able to reach all points in the district where his speech would be acceptable, I will give your readers a synopsis of his speech to accommodate an old friend:

James Buchanan had no more ardent admirer than the United States, nor one who supported the obnoxious measures of the Buchanan administration with more energy than Mr. Jenks; and yet in his speech now he tells the people that Buchanan's administration was corrupt in the extreme and drew into it the most corrupt men of the nation. No man opposed Mr. Lincoln with more virulence and bitterness, and yet he now tells the people Mr. Lincoln was one of the purest of earth. He eulogizes Sumner and the old Republican party, and yet Sumner was denounced during the earlier days of the Republican party by Mr. Jenks as enemies of the Republic; and when Sumner was beaten by a Democratic bully, Mr. Jenks had no more sympathy for the victim or condemnation for the Democratic bully than any other Democrat.

He then pays a tribute to the soldiers of the Union, but fails to tell the people that while the soldier was shedding his blood, he [Jenks] was at home defending deserters and bounty jumpers, denouncing our currency, denouncing the Administration for coercing his Democratic brethren, and pronouncing the war a failure, and by his every act and speech encouraged rebellion and was as worthy of a place under the Government as a Union soldier; discharged a soldier from his own committee, who had the lower half of his face shot off in the way by a Southern Democrat under Lee, and sat quietly in the House and saw fifty-seven Union soldiers march out of the Capitol which they helped to defend, and forty-seven rebel soldiers march in and take their place.

He tells what he did for the soldier to aid him in getting his pension, and yet in a session of eight months he failed utterly to make any material change in the pension laws enacted by the Republicans, or any change which makes it more easy for a soldier to obtain a pension, or failed to transfer the Pension Bureau to the War Department was so thoroughly impracticable that it became ridiculous in the eyes of all intelligent men, and a laughing stock of Congress. He may make promises of great things for next session, but I will submit to soldiers' fair, abortive efforts of an eight months' session, and ask them what they can expect in a three months' session.

He tells the people there ought to be a change, and that they need not fear to change to the Democratic party, for he said that party never did anything of which they need be ashamed, the case was he does not indorse; and he says this after acknowledging that Buchanan's administration was corrupt.

When he indorses the past record of the party, as a matter of course he takes the whole dose, and all readers know what that includes. Having now told what he does say, I will also refer to what he does not say. He does not tell the people that he failed to make times better, to pay out greenbacks for bonds, that Tilden defended the issuing of $44,000,000 of unfunded to pay rebel claims, that the last House cost the nation one million dollars more than any of its predecessors, that on all their boast of economy they have not lessened the burden of the people, nor reduced the taxes one cent.

He fails to tell the people that he is the candidate of a party whose history presents a record of treason, oppression and blood, and whose only hope of electing a President is the bludgeon and shotgun, and that the right of a free ballot is denied by them, and that the party in the South is now committing deeds of violence which would make the most barbarious nations on earth, and that every man who votes the Republican ticket in the South does it at the peril of his life.

He does not tell that reform means to elevate Wade Hampton and Ben. Hill, the traitors, and Alexander McClure, John Morrissey, Billy McMullin, Sam Josephs and all the old rounders of by-gone days, to power. He does not tell the people to carefully read the record of his party and decide on its merits, but ashamed of that record and knowing the damning villainies it would reveal, he begs to let bygones be by-gones and cries out "reform!" The bloody shirt haunts him as it does all Democrats, and makes him turn pale, and his political knees smite as did those of him who in olden days had defiled the Temple as they have defiled the temple of liberty, virtue and honesty.

I understand the personal efforts have been made to publish the speech in full, but when it was found what a number of capital I's would be required, editors have abandoned the effort with alarm.

Personally, Mr. Jenks is a gentleman, but how he can, in the face of the record he made last winter, ask any man to vote for him when sustained the Union in one of its trials, or who honors the dead heroes who fell in defending this nation, or how, with such record, any good Union man can vote for him, is a mystery to me.

General White paid our town a flying visit yesterday. There is not a shadow of doubt of the election of General White, and the only question is whether it will be by 1,000 or 2,000 majority. A. P. H.

The Democrats of the Twenty-seventh Congressional district have nominated Hon. W. L. Scott, of Erie.

S. M. Jackson, Senator from the Forty-first district, Butler and Armstrong counties, has tendered his resignation to Lieutenant Governor Latta. He has been selected as one of the Republican electoral candidates, and the Attorney General has decided this position incompatible with that of State Senator.

The Bethlenem *Times* says: Recently two men, one a Democrat and the other a Republican, had a laws

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1876.

YESTERDAY the statue of the gallant General McPHERSON was unveiled at Washington with brilliant ceremonials. Governor TILDEN was not present.

THE foreign exports of Boston, last week, were $1,143,826. The total exports thus far during the year foot up $35,906,469, against $25,324,599 for the corresponding period last year, a gain of nearly five millions and a half.

CONGRESSMAN WHITEHOUSE, of New York, peremptorily declines a re-election on the ground of hostility to the disunion record of TILDEN during the rebellion. Mr. WHITEHOUSE was a very earnest war Democrat.

THE Republican Senatorial conference, composed of Mercer and Lawrence counties, yesterday nominated GEORGE W. WHEAT, of Mercer. The conference has been divided in sentiment for some time, but the differences are wholly removed by this selection, which gives general satisfaction.

IT IS now but little more than two weeks to the Presidential election. The question to be determined is whether a solid South, with a railroad wrecker at its head, shall be allowed to take $2,500,000,000 out of the United States Treasury to reimburse itself for losses sustained in trying to destroy the Union? Are you ready for the question, voters?

BOWLES, MILLIGAN and HORSEY, three Indiana Democrats convicted of treason during the war, but whose sentences were commuted by President JOHNSON from death to imprisonment for life, they being subsequently released from custody during his administration, are all on the stump in that State for TILDEN, HENDRICKS and "reform."

THERE was a sharp advance in gold, yesterday, on account of the threatening character of the situation in Europe. The *Post*, with characteristic futility and mendacity, displayed a bulletin ascribing this advance to the President's proclamation ordering the South Carolina banditti to disperse. This almost equals WADE HAMPTON'S rot-gut rhetoric upon the stump.

IT WAS, after all, a fortunate thing for the Republican party that the October elections did not go wholly in its favor. Had Indiana and Ohio both gone exclusively Republican there would have been some danger that TILDEN'S "still hunters" would have caught our friends napping on the day of election. As it is, they are now satisfied that they have got work to do in this campaign, and they are going to do it, and win a glorious victory.

WHEN a bishop at a public meeting in England asked Professor Huxley, sneeringly: "Does the learned scientist really wish us to believe that he is descended from an ape?" the sharp retort he was administered by Huxley, "I had rather be related to an ape than to a bishop of the Church of England who can so misrepresent the votaries of science."—*Ex.*

We do not see anything "sharp" in this answer, nor any thing like a rebuke. The Bishop's question was a pertinent one, and it was no answer to it to say that Professor HUXLEY would rather be related to an ape than to a bishop.

THE Independent or Greenback vote in Indiana was cast by Republicans. Of the 7,000 that voted that ticket in the late election, it is estimated that 6,500 were Republicans. In Bartholomew county the Democrats abandoned the Greenback ticket and voted for WILLIAMS, and this is equally true of Johnson county and other parts of the State. The same will be the case here. The Democrats who are running around with the COOPER and CARY clubs are mere decoy ducks to entrap Republicans. Every Democrat will vote for TILDEN, direct; and every vote wasted on COOPER will be that of some deceived and betrayed Republican.

THE Republicans of the Twenty-fourth district, which comprises the counties of Washington, Beaver and Lawrence, have nominated W. S. SHALLENBERGER, Esq., as their candidate for Congress. This is an excellent nomination, and is deserving of the support of every Republican in the district. Mr. SHALLENBERGER is a quiet and undemonstrative man, but a man of very fine address and of liberal education. He also possesses talents of no common order, is a pleasing and forcible speaker, and enjoys the very highest reputation for honesty, probity and purity. Capable, honest and faithful, he is endowed with every qualification that goes to make up a successful Congressman.

THERE has been general rejoicing all over the South over the result in Indiana. Oxford, Miss., had a torchlight procession four miles long.—*Courier-Journal.*

Of course. There is not, as General HARRISON said in a speech at Indianapolis the other day, a single rebel soldier in the South who does not rejoice at the partial Democratic victory in Indiana. Hamburg BUTLER would clasp hands with the Democrats of Indiana and shout himself hoarse with the cry of "peace and reconciliation." Every White Liner, every Ku Klux leader in the whole South, rejoices that Indiana has seemed to answer to the Confederate roll call. But is this rejoicing really in the interest of peace and reconciliation? Let the shotgun policy answer.

THERE is no mistaking the purport of the President's proclamation to the White League banditti of South Carolina, or of Secretary CAMERON'S supplementary instructions to General SHERMAN. Both are direct to the point, and are couched in such language as will carry dismay to the intimidators, and convince them that the Government is in earnest and intends to see the laws obeyed. This is South Carolina's third desperate attempt at nullification and secession, and it will probably prove her last. If WADE HAMPTON and his traitorous following want war, they should be indulged to their heart's content. The people will sustain the President in using, if necessary, the entire military power of the Government to enforce respect for the loyally constituted authority of South Carolina, and for the integrity of, and the rights of the freedmen under the Fifteenth Amendment, throughout the length and breadth of the land.

THE election frauds in Cincinnati, at the late election, are transparent. Under the laws of Ohio, the ward assessors are required, every four years, to report the names of all male inhabitants in their districts who are twenty-one years old or over. These reports were made this year and the number of male citizens over twenty-one years of age in each ward was ascertained. *Yet in every Democratic ward in that city the vote returned at the late election was in excess of the number of males thus ascertained.* The following table shows the number of votes cast in the wards named, more than the total adult male population of the wards, as only recently carefully ascertained by the assessors:

4th Ward	92	18th Ward	427
8th Ward	69	19th Ward	165
9th Ward	116	24th Ward	316
8th Ward	179	25th Ward	80
9th Ward	80		

These wards were Democratic, and they undoubtedly were largely "raided" from Kentucky. The raiders have retreated to Kentucky again, beyond reach; and, even if four or five repeaters should be caught and punished, the Democratic party will not mourn the conviction of a few jailbirds of the lowest class, being consoled by the election of a couple of Congressmen and their county ticket, for which substantial advantages the imprisonment of three or four criminals not smart enough to escape is a cheap price to pay.

FRANCE is already making preparations for the International Exhibition of 1878. The area which is to comprise the space of the exhibition, and which comprehends the whole of the Champs de Mars, on one side of the Seine, and the elevation of the Trocadero, on the other, has been inclosed by a circle of barricades and closed against public circulation. Already the people of Paris begin to recognize the event in prospect as an established fact, and to act accordingly. A considerable business even is being done in the renting of houses for the year of the exhibition. Minute special regulations for the dispatch, reception and installation of goods intended for the exhibition have been already officially published by Senator KRANTZ, the Commissary General. All packages coming from abroad must be marked with the letters E. U. (*Exposition Universelle*) inclosed in a circle, and addressed to the Champs de Mars, to the care of the commissioners delegated by the country from which they are sent; the national colors of which must also be visibly stamped upon the package. The dates of entry are fixed at present from the 1st of January to the 30th of March, 1878. The expenses of transport, installation, etc., are to be paid entirely by the exhibitor, the General Commissariat declining even to take charge of or provide room for the empty boxes. At the last Exposition in 1867, the complaint was general of the want of liberality in the arrangements made by the authorities, and there is a tone about these "special regulations" which seems to indicate that the same narrow system will be pursued on the present occasion.

THE REBEL RAID UPON THE TREASURY.

One of the greatest dangers which threatens the country, in a pecuniary point of view, in case the Democratic party should get control of the National Legislature, is the absolute certainty that they would liquidate all claims for losses incurred by rebels during the war—or, at least, go as far as they possibly could in that direction. Millions of claims of this character have already been filed, and the claimants are only awaiting the accession of the Democracy to power, to secure their payment. It is estimated that these unjust—and, in many cases, fraudulent—claims, foot up in the aggregate a sum greater than the national debt. It is plain that the payment of these claims would utterly bankrupt the Treasury, and bring financial ruin upon the country. The people of the North, upon whom the great bulk of the taxes fall, now carry a sufficiently heavy burden, piled upon them by the treason and rebellion of the South, and are in no mood to permit the resources of the Government to be paid out as premiums to traitors and rebels. During the last session of Congress, bills were passed in the House authorizing the payment of claims amounting to over $485,000 for losses incurred during the rebellion. The allegation is now put forward by Mr. HOPKINS, that the parties presenting the claims were loyal citizens of the North and South, and that, therefore, they fell within the rule which governed previous Congresses. Mr. HOPKINS, in a speech recently delivered by him on the south side of the river, justified the passage of these bills on this ground, and the presumption is that he voted for them, else he would not feel it specially incumbent on him to defend them. He knows very well, or ought to know, that there is a regularly organized commission on such claims, with power to settle all just demands made upon the Government by loyal citizens, and that there is no necessity for appealing to Congress in the premises. This Commission, however, requires every claimant to establish his loyalty by affidavit, as the law prescribes, and rebels can only succeed in defrauding the Government by perjury. They are finding a shorter way to the public Treasury, by getting some ex-Confederate brigadier general or colonel to present their claims in Congress, and vouch for their loyalty. This obviates the necessity of their swearing that they were loyal; saves them the humiliation of making any concessions to a "Radical" commission, and puts no new obligation upon them, of which they need feel ashamed when they carry their swag home and display it among their fellow Confederates.

The very fact that claims of this character were presented to Congress, rather than to the Commission, shows conclusively that the applicants were not loyal, and that they could not so swear without committing perjury. If Mr. HOPKINS had been desirous of protecting the Treasury against the payment of such large claims to those who, by reason of their participation in rebellion were debarred from presenting them, he would have objected to the bills, and insisted that the claims be regularly passed upon by the Commission. He not only did not do so, but justified the action of the House, and indorses the claims as proper and legitimate.

A bill was introduced in the House, during the last session, to repeal the law requiring claimants to make affidavit to the fact that they were loyal during the war, and we would like Mr. HOPKINS to state, squarely, whether, if re-elected, he will vote for or against that bill? It was introduced by a brother Democrat, will be supported by the "solid South," and is so consonent with Democratic feeling and sympathy, that there is no evidence in the presumption that both HOPKINS and COCHRAN would cheerfully vote for the measure if they got a chance.

It is not only to pay the claims of so-called loyal citizens of the South that Democratic committees and members of the House have been shaping legislation. They have gone a step further than that, with a view to obliterating all distinction between the claims of those who were loyal and those who were disloyal. The proof of this is found in the following state of facts: In 1865, General HAWLEY, then in the military service of the United States, seized in Wilmington, North Carolina, in the hands of commission merchants, a lot of tobacco belonging to PICKRELL and BROOKS, of Virginia. The tobacco was seized as the property of rebels, sold on Government account and the proceeds covered into the Treasury—the net proceeds being $8,52475. PICKRELL and BROOKS were both rebels, the latter having received a special pardon from President JOHNSON in 1865, and the former being covered by one of the amnesty proclamations. Neit her of them made any claim to having been loyal during the war, which is full understandof these facts the claim went before Congress, and was referred to the Committee on War Claims, a majority of which were Democrats, the Chairman being GEORGE C. CAPELL, a colonel in the Confederate army. The committee reported a bill, and recommended that the claimants be paid in full. The bill is still pending, but it will undoubtedly pass if the Democracy should get control of both branches of Congress. The ground taken by the committee was, that the right of the owner of property in insurrectionary districts could not be divested by rebellion, or even by treason, and that by seizure the Government simply became trustee for the owners, and was bound to make restitution on proof of loss. This startling doctrine places rebels and loyalists on the same footing, so far as property rights are concerned, and paves the way for a rebel raid upon the Treasury which, if permitted to be consummated, will bankrupt the nation. The only way to prevent these and all kindred schemes of plunder from being carried into effect, is to stand fast by the Republican party, and turn out of Congress those faithless Northern Democrats who, like HOPKINS and COCHRAN, would sacrifice the nation to satisfy the greed of Southern rebels.

MR. HOPKINS, in his speeches, denounces as absurd the statement that there would be danger, in case of Confederate ascendancy, of the payment of rebel claims. Whether it is absurd or not the following comprehensive bill introduced by Mr. RIDDLE, of Tennessee, during the last session of Congress, and now upon the calendar awaiting the action of that body, may possibly help to explain:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to allow reasonable compensation to all citizens of the United States for the use and occupation of their property by the United States army, or any part thereof, during the late civil war, in the same manner and under the same regulations as compensation is now allowed for quarter-master stores used by said army: *Provided, however*, that the affidavit of the claimant, supported by the competent testimony of any reputable citizen, shall be sufficient proof to establish the fact of the use and occupation of such property by said army. But it is not the intention of this act to limit the parties to the amount of proof herein specified, but other and additional testimony may be taken to establish the fact of the use and occupation and the rental value of the property occupied.

To appreciate the sweeping character of the provisions of this bill, it will be observed that payment for damages sustained during the war is to be made to *all* citizens of the United States, disloyal as well as loyal; so that the Secretary of War will be required, should this bill become a law, to *allow payment to any claim that may be presented for any land occupied by the army, or for any* article whatever, forage, *wood*, fruit, food, furniture, anything and *everything*; and this is not required to be established by the proof ordinarily demanded by courts of law, but by *ex parte evidence, and the testimony of a single witness*. Those living in a village or neighborhood through which the army passed, have but to come to an understanding and prove each other's claims. It has been found in the Southern Claims Commission, which has been sitting for years, and which exacts LOYALTY and proper proof, that there is scarcely any limit to the sums claimed and sworn to, which have already run up to hundreds of millions. A former citizen of Ohio, who has resided for seven years in Arkansas, and who has kept out of politics during the whole period, says, in a private letter to a friend:

With regard to the payment of the Southern claims, it is openly talked of and advocated here in this section of the country; and once let the Democrats elect their President and a majority in the Senate, as they have in the House, the Government will have to pay for every ear of corn, every mule, every bundle of feed, and everything else that the Federal army took or destroyed, with three hundred per cent. added to the first cost. Already here within a radius of two miles of my shop I know of several that have put in claims against the Government for property taken or destroyed by the Federal army. I know of men that have put in claims against the Government for horses and cattle that, when the war commenced, did not own either horses or cattle; that never lost anything by the war, and yet they make out their claims and find plenty of men to swear that they are correct. Without an exception, every man here that has put in a "loyal" claim is an out and out rebel, and nearly every one was a rebel soldier; yet they do the necessary swearing for each other. They say that it is no sin to do this to get money from the Federal Government; and every one of them is for Tilden. If this is done now, what will it be if they get into power? If the Northern Democrats could live among the people here and see how things are going on, they would not vote to put the party in power again.

This is a sad, a sickening and a sinister spectacle, and shows conclusively that if the new rebel conspiracy succeeds, and TILDEN is made President, the country will be in more deadly peril from the hour of that election than it ever was under the administration of BUCHANAN.

THE attention of the voters of this Congressional district has already been called to the passage, last March, by the Democratic majority in the lower branch of Congress, of a bill *repealing the law which forbids the appointment to any position in the army of any person who served in any capacity in the military, naval, or civil service of the Confederate States in the late rebellion*. Except for the Republican Senate and President, this bill would now be the law of the land, and if TILDEN is elected, with a Democratic Congress, it will certainly be made the law of the land. But the Democrats of the House knew that the Senate would never pass this measure willingly. Hence, though the House did, March 23, pass this as a separate bill, the Military Committee considered it necessary to pass the bill again, in such a shape as to force the Senate to agree to it, and compel the President to approve it. So they put it in a clause of the general military bill, entitled "a bill to promote the efficiency of the army of the United States," etc. The last section of this bill reads as follows:

That sections 1,113 and 1,218 of the Revised Statutes, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Section 1,218, which it was thus a second time attempted to repeal, reads as follows:

No person who has served in any capacity in the military, naval or civil service of the so-called Confederate States, or either of the States in insurrection during the late rebellion, shall be appointed to any position in the army of the United States.

The plain intent of this repealing section was to allow the army to be officered by Southern Confederates, and especially to allow Southern ex-rebels to be appointed to professorships at West Point, so as to poison our army at its fountain, by teaching the cadets who are to be the future officers of our army the Southern disloyal doctrines. Will Mr. HOPKINS inform his constituents whether he did, or did not, help to put through the House the bill of March 23d; and whether he did, or did not, nearly three months later, vote for the repealing clause above quoted, in both cases in open defiance of the wishes of the loyal voters and Union soldiers of the district which he misrepresents?

DURING the development of our manufacturing industries, under the beneficent policy of protection, we have naturally been dependent upon foreign countries, Great Britain in particular, for many articles of use and ornament. Now, however, we are not only beginning to make things even by an equalization between exports and imports, but in many branches of manufacture we are actually competing successfully with English manufacturers in their own markets. This extraordinary development of American industry is due to sixteen years of Republican administration, which has supplied the opportunity and fostered the operations whose result is practically a new declaration of industrial independence. What further results would be likely to accrue should the free trade policy of the Democratic party, as outlined in the following plank of the St. Louis platform, go into effect, we do not care to speculate upon:

We denounce the present tariff levied upon nearly 4,000 articles as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality, and false pretense. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising revenue. It is unnecessarily onerous to industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank on the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufacturers at home and abroad—an industry followed by half of our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the Treasury, obstructs the processes of production, and wastes the fruits of labor. It enormously increases fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials, and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom house taxation shall be only for revenue.

Are the mechanics and working men of this great industrial center prepared to vote into power the party whose purpose is to replace with pauper pay the liberal wages paid under the existing tariff?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Look out for counterfeit $10 bills on the Lafayette National Bank, Indiana.

A quilt covered with Scriptural quotations is one of the Centennial sights.

An anti-Masonic convention will be held at Sandy Lake, in this State, October 31.

An abundant crop of mast in the South promises a correspondingly large hog crop.

The Edwin Forrest Home is still empty. There are evidently no poor players in the country.

The frigate Constitution, known also as "Old Ironsides," is fitting out for a naval school ship.

Germany is one ahead. A congress of "master chimney sweeps" was held in Cassel last month.

A San Francisco bar-keeper lately committed suicide because he lost his place and had to go to work in a tea store.

Protestantism is known in China as "Jesus doctrines." Romanism is called the "doctrine of the Lord of Heaven."

For the first time in something more than a century there is not a registered vessel belonging in the port of Newport.

Speaking of A. T. Stewart's cousins, the New York *World* says: "One chance of sixpence makes the whole world kin."

Fog signals, consisting of discharges of half-pound charges of guncotton, have been adopted for introduction on the British coast.

It is no longer possible to dispute the fact of a real business revival. It appears everywhere and in nearly all branches of trade.

It is claimed that the publication of "Daniel Deronda" has increased the attendance of Christians upon Jewish services.

The London Sunday Society has expressed itself in favor of opening educational institutions and museums on the Sabbath.

George Smith, the Assyrian archæologist, has left his wife and children in destitute circumstances. A fund has been started for their relief.

The employment of soldiers in the British harvest fields causes as strong agitation there as the unending convict-labor question does here.

Roads are to be laid out from certain African seaports to the country, between Tanganyika and the Nyanza lakes, for the purpose of further explorations.

Russia is taking steps to promote cotton culture in Central Asia, where the annual product is now about 50,000 pounds. American seed is to be introduced.

The Eastern movement is evidently getting beyond the control of any government, and it is extremely doubtful if any autonomy programme can stop it.

That little item now skipping around about Bob Toombs having joined the Methodist Church, turns out to be a barren ideality, and the church is to be congratulated.

A resolution is pending before the Vermont Legislature that that body attend the Centennial for two weeks at the State's expense, hotel accommodations included.

The Roman Catholic "Mission Dolores" was founded on the site of San Francisco a hundred years ago, October 9th, and the centennial was celebrated in that city with high ceremony.

The value of wheat, flour and other exports by sea from San Francisco during the month of September was $3,912,900. This is the largest amount ever sent from that port in any one month.

One of the curious articles in the Woman's Department at the Centennial is a shutter from the window of Mary Pallipse, the haughty damsel whom George Washington wooed in vain.

Japan's latest step forward has been the obtaining of a considerable number of young plants of the cinchona tree from India, in order to acclimatize it, so as to manufacture her own quinine, after a time.

An "International Potato Exhibition for the encouragement of the best methods of potato culture and diffusion of improved varieties" has just been held in England. There were over 2,300 dishes of potatoes exhibited.

The anticipation of a great war in Europe encourages expectations of higher prices for Western produce, but what if, after all, the pending negotiations should take a turn the other way? Nothing is so uncertain as European diplomacy.

Everybody is familiar with the term Sublime Porte, but everybody does not know that the name is derived from the entrance to the old Seraglia erected by Sultan Mohammed II. at Golden Horn in 1492, on the spot where in olden times Byzantium stood.

Where a bankrupt's assets, though equal to thirty per cent. of his debt, were all covered by his homestead exemption, the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern district of Virginia decides, reversing the judgment below, that he is not entitled to a discharge.

In Algeria there is a river formed by the junction of two streams, one coming from a region of ferruginous soil and the other draining a peat swamp. The acid in the latter acting upon the iron in the former forms a true ink, and the river is actually a stream of good writing fluid.

The Chattanooga iron market is looking up. One firm shipped 185 tons one day last week, and another is behind with his orders, and finds it difficult to fill them. The furnace of the Chattanooga Iron Manufacturing Company is now turning out thirty tons of pig every twenty-four hours.

A Massachusetts manufacturer has recently sold two lots of boots and shoes of the medium class to dealers in Germany, and has just received a duplicate order from one of the purchasers, who states that a good trade can undoubtedly be worked up in France, Germany and other sections.

The territory known as European Turkey, a region considerably larger than the United Kingdom, contains about eight and a quarter millions of inhabitants, among them three quarters of a million of true Osmans. Religion divides the remaining seven and a half millions in the proportion of about three Mahometans to four Christians.

According to the census returns of last year, just published, the population of Rhode Island is 256,239, and that of Providence 100,675, of which latter number about 1,000 cannot read or write. Providence has 340 manufacturing establishments, employing about 25,000 persons, who earn $10,337,000 in wages, and produce nearly fifty-three million dollars' worth of goods. There are forty-nine iron works, ten cotton and seven woolen mills in the State.

PERSONAL.

General McDonald, of the St. Louis whisky ring, is very ill in the Missouri Penitentiary.

Corcoran, the great Washington banker, has given $5,000 to the University of Virginia, to be applied to the enlargement of the library.

Mrs. Cora L. V. Tappan, the spiritualist lecturer, she that was a Daniels, and before that a Hatch, and previously a Scott, &c., &c., is divorced again and ready for the next.

Edward Stokes leaves his prison at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, October 28. He is now a middle-aged man; his hair is prematurely gray, his figure stooped, and the entire man broken by sickness and infirmity.

The Rev. Phœbe Hanaford has recently had the pleasure of exchanging pulpits with her son and of officiating at the marriage of her daughter, to say nothing of her services being required as an assistant at a fashionable wedding in her neighborhood.

Corinth, Mississippi, boasts of a wedding in which the groom was a German Catholic, the bride an American Presbyterian, the attendant a Baptist, the clergyman an Episcopalian, and the ceremony performed in the Methodist church, before a mixed assembly.

A singular case of suicidal avarice came to light in Baltimore the other day. A miser named Mannahan, who had been ejected from boarding house after boarding house for non-payment of his board, died of starvation. After his death it was found that he had $2,600 on his person.

This is a story of what actually happened not long since in the Pine Tree State. A new Baptist convert wished very much to be baptized by one minister and to join the church of another. She went to the first and asked him if it could be done. "Yes," he replied, "I *could* do it, but I don't take a washing."

Bret Harte is attaining a good deal of undesirable notoriety since he quarrelled with the newspaper boys. They keep a sharp lookout for items of his, and the latest being contributed by the San Francisco *Post*, which says that one of Harte's creditors sent his bill to New York and collected it by attaching the proceeds of the lectures.

This happened at the Centennial. A stout, coarse American woman leaned over the counter to the smiling Chinaman and sharply demanded "What's your name?" He smiled and bowed, but gave no sign of understanding her. "Take off yer hat," was her next abrupt command. "Madam," said a Mandarin, who was standing near, "he is not on exhibition."

On the person of a Chinese thug, arrested in San Francisco the other day, was found a coat of mail made of cloth, cotton batting and several thicknesses of heavy bamboo paper, so arranged that it would turn a blow of a knife or change the course of a bullet. It was provided with pockets for knives and hatchets, and a set of rings on which to hang an iron bar.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publishers' lowest rates.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained. *General advice.*
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

Richard S. Robertson, Jr., E. M.,
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
Laboratory at Isabella Furnaces, Etna, Pa. City Office, No. 12 Smithfield Street.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.
AT LARGE—
BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
JOHN W. CHALFANT.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	JOHN WELSH,	15.	MILES L. TRACY,
2.	HENRY DIBSTON,	16.	S. W. STARKWEATHER
3.	C. J. HOFFMAN,	17.	DANIEL J. MORRELL,
4.	CHAS. T. JONES,	18.	JEREMIAH LYONS,
5.	EDWIN H. FITLER,	19.	WILLIAM HAY,
6.	JOS. W. BARNARD,	20.	WILLIAM CAMERON,
7.	BENJAMIN SMITH,	21.	J. B. DONLEY,
8.	JACOB KNABB,	22.	DANIEL O'NEILL,
9.	JOHN B. WARREL,	23.	WILLIAM NEER,
10.	JOSEPH THOMAS,	24.	ANDREW B. BERGER,
11.	ARIO PARDEE,	25.	SAMUEL M. JACKSON,
12.	LEWIS PEDIL,	26.	JAMES WESTERMAN,
13.	E. S. SILLIMAN,	27.	W. W. WILBUR.
14.	WILLIAM CALDER,		

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

For 25 Cents
WE WILL PAY THE POSTAGE
AND SEND THE
Campaign Weekly
Commercial,
A 36 Column Paper,
From this Date to November 11, Inclusive.
ADDRESS
THE COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Let each subscriber to "The Commercial" cut this out and hand it to his Republican neighbor.

CENTENNIAL HOTELS.
ELM AVENUE HOTEL,
FIFTY-FIRST AND ELM AVENUE, opposite the west end of the Centennial Buildings, Philadelphia.
FIVE HUNDRED ROOMS.
A Single Room and Bed for $1 per day.
A. ROELOFS, Proprietor.

LA PIERRE HOUSE
Corner Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS
IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS.
Terms $2 50 to $4 50 per day, according to time and location of rooms.
Centennial Visitors Can Obtain First-class Hotel Accommodations by Correspondence.

THE UNION HOTEL,
1314 Arch St., Philadelphia,
THE SMEDLEY HOUSE
1227 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Two first-class Hotels under one management (location central and pleasant). Terms reasonable.
THOS. S. WEBB, } MURRY WEBB,
Proprietor. } Superintendent.
Prices at Smedley House, $2 00 to $2 50 per day at Union Hotel, $2 00 per day.

VISITORS
TO PHILADELPHIA
WILL DO WELL TO VISIT
Wanamaker's
Popular Dining Rooms
NO. 42 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
ABOVE CHESTNUT STREET.
Strangers generally are pleased with the Attention they receive and the Prices charged.

REMOVAL.
England & Bindley,
HARDWARE,
50 Seventh Ave.,
Three doors below Grant street. One and a half squares from Union Depot.
WE INVITE ATTENTIO TRADE TO
STOCK AND PRICES Trhs

R. H. PALMER & CO.
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.

TO INVENTORS!
THE INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES respectfully announce to inventors generally, that they have secured a large and eligible space in the Centennial Building, Philadelphia, and will there place on exhibition models of inventions of its members. Any inventor desiring to avail himself of this unusual opportunity to display his invention to millions of visitors, should apply without delay.
For further particulars, advice, &c., apply to the General Office,
NO. 104 FIFTH AVENUE,
Opposite P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MRS. S. S. BAIRD'S
MERCHANTS' DINING ROOMS,
NO. 146 THIRD AVENUE,
(Second door from Smithfield street). Now open and fully prepared to accommodate the public. Meals sent to offices promptly, regularly and punctually—a specialty.
DAY BOARDING at reasonable rates.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh
Send for Circular Trhs

DRY GOODS.
1876.
Beautiful and
Our Opening of Sacques, Suit the opening to-day of another b Silk and Fur. Also, of large a ing our Stock and Variety of N
A very fine assortment of
Black Dress Silks
of the most celebrated manufacture, and a beautiful line of shades in
Plain Colored Dress Silks,
with an elegant line of
Brocaded Dress Silks
in latest designs, all at no advance over old prices.
We respectfully solicit an examination of our lines of Black and
Colored Cashmeres,
as quality for the price, and extensive line of colors and shades will be found leading as usual.
A most complete and attractive variety of
New Dress Goods,
in Plain Goods; all the latest shades and newest novelties in
Brocades, Plaids and Striped.
We are offering latest styles of
Tycoon Repps,
for Wrappers, at 12½, 15 and 18½c, worth 25c.
William Semple,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Cloaks!
Cloaks!
Cloaks!
A Choice Stock of Paris and Berlin Cloaks,
New York Made Cloaks from $4 to $30.
Fine Cloaks of our own manufacture.
Beaver Cloths, Basket, Matelasse and Chinchilla Cloths by the yard or made up to order.
Mantilla Velvets from medium to very fine quality, by the yard or made up to order.
New Stock of Fall and Winter Shawls.
James Caldwell & Co.
115 and 117
FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City.
TTHS

LEGAL.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
HENRY C. ANDREWS, one of the co-partners of the late firm of ANDREWS AND HART, of Greece City, Pa., having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear at the SIXTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1876, at 8 o'clock A. M., before the HON. A. WILKIN, Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 12 Church avenue, Allegheny City, to show cause, if they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

FOR
Centennial Campaign
AND
Traveling Public.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
TRAVELING SATCHELS!!
Pocket Books, Hair and Cloth Brushes.
Bunting and Muslin
CAMPAIGN FLAGS and BANNERS.
Wholesale and Retail.
C. Yeager & Co.,
110 MARKET STREET.

Centennial Reduction in Advertising.
$3.250.40
Worth of NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING given for
$700.
And A THREE MONTHS' NOTE TAKEN in payment from parties of responsibility.
A Printed List,
Giving Name, Character, Actual Daily and Weekly Circulation, and Schedule Rates of Advertising, sent free to any address. Apply to
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,
41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
SUMMER HEAT begets undue languor, loss of appetite, biliousness, feverishness, head-aches, and other symptoms, which may speedily develope into chronic diseases. Check them at the outset with that supremely efficacious saline,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.
TTHS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TREES, TREES,
HOLLAND BULBS,
FLOWERS, FLOWERS,
Immense stock of superior quality, wholesale and retail, by
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.
Fall Catalogues now ready. TTH

HANDASYDE'S COMPOSITION,
For the Removal and Prevention of Incrustation in Steam Boilers.
Used by the principal Railroads, Coal Mines and General Manufacturers in Great Britain and Ireland. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Best and Cheapest in the market. Send for Circulars and Testimonials.
J. J. McCORMICK, Agent,
Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.
SMTHS

DRY GOODS
MONDAY, OC
Attractive Assortmen

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 18, 1876.

The money market moved along in its usual grooves to day, and so far as the finance of our city were concerned there were no new or particularly interesting features to note. Discounts are fairly active but easy, the supply of loanable funds being ample for all requirements, while the offerings of prime commercial paper are tolerably satisfactory to bankers. Rates rule steady at 7@9 per cent. on prime three to four months commercial bills, with the tendency rather toward the higher figures. New York drafts were in fair supply and ruled at par in settlements between bankers. In no respect was there any marked change in the situation of financial affairs of this city as previously reported.

The reports of an impending European war and the excitement produced thereby on the exchanges of London, New York and Chicago, were the topics of considerable and interesting discussion. While no immediate effect can be looked for from that source on the business interests of this city, its ultimate importance was fully recognized. While no one can desire that our prosperity should be built upon the misfortunes of other nations, yet if war must take place we need hardly regard that it should result to the benefit of this country. It seems very evident that such will be the result. The immediate effect of the war news was to put up the price of wheat in Chicago; and it is quite plain that the increased consumption of breadstuffs incident upon the subsistence of armies, and the cutting off of the supplies of wheat from Russia, will create a much larger demand for American breadstuffs. The immense requirements of war for iron and steel will also be likely to act very favorably to those interests in this country, not only by advancing prices, but also by opening to our manufacturers foreign markets which have heretofore been supplied from England and the Continent. The immediate effect of the war news upon the petroleum interest seems to be unfavorable, and it is also thought that actual hostilities would exercise an adverse influence on cotton; but that either of those two staples would be seriously depreciated is hardly likely. Financial complications would be likely to put up the price of gold and hinder the marketing of our bonds abroad; but the American people can well afford to accept those drawbacks if they can get high prices for their surplus breadstuffs, and experience renewed life and activity in their manufacturing industries. No one will express a desire for a war that shall embroil all Europe; but if that war must take place no one will be sorry that its effect upon our commercial and manufacturing interests will be most beneficial. In this city the effect of such an event will not be felt at once, as our markets are less sensitive than the stock and grain exchanges of New York and Chicago; but the ultimate result of an increased consumption of iron and steel such as is likely to come from a general European war could not fail to benefit Pittsburgh very materially.

Local stocks and securities are without decided alteration. An annoying error occurred in our report of the sale of M. and M. National Bank stock at J. D. Bailey's auction rooms last night, by which the price was incorrectly stated. The price at which the stock was sold was $56 00 per share, or 12 per cent. premium.

—The Silver Commission have begun their inquiries by forwarding to leading business men and bankers throughout the country a circular which propounds the following questions. This method resembles that adopted by the celebrated French Commission of 1808, whose report has become an authority on the gold and silver controversy. The American Commission say:

Your attention is respectfully invited to the fact that, under the first clause of the resolution, it becomes the duty of the Commission not to inquire into the changes in the relative value of gold and silver, and the effects thereof upon trade, commerce, finance, and the productive interests of the country. In pursuance of this requirement they desire to submit to you, as a merchant, banker broker, manufacturer, producer, or carrier, the following interrogatories, with the request that you will answer them, in writing, and return such answers to the commission, at your earliest convenience.

1. To what causes do you attribute the recent changes in the relative value of silver and gold?

2. What percentage or portion of such change do you attribute to a rise in silver, and what portion to a rise in gold?

3. By what process of reasoning or deduction do you arrive at the conclusion given?

4. What is the present general condition throughout the country of the trade, commercial or financial calling, or productive industry, in which you are engaged?

5. If possible, give some statistics, showing the condition of such industry compared with its condition at other times.

6. If a depression exists, to what cause or causes do you attribute it?

7. Is such depression due in part to a singular depression in some other country or countries, or to a general depression throughout the commercial world? In other words, Is it local or general?

8. If the latter, to what causes of world-wide or international application do you attribute such depression?

9. Please furnish the commission with any other information bearing on the above subjects which you possess and desire to communicate.

—The Philadelphia *North American* says: The report of the condition of the national banks of this city for the past week, as rendered by the Clearing House yesterday, shows a falling off in the item of loans and discounts amounting to $111,952, and in the circulation of $6,871, while the amount due to other banks decreased $271,628. The increase in the item of averages has increased $10,940 in specie, $131,782 in the lawful money, and $,605,475 in national bank notes, while the deposits show an increase of $898,086, and the amount due from banks $153,864. When the above figures of movements in all trade and business circles these figures are somewhat difficult of explanation, and but for the statements presented on every hand that the volume of transaction in nearly all branches of trade and industry is growing, we would be inclined to doubt the truth of the oft-repeated assertion of the revival in business. In view of these facts it may appear, the fact stands that with business in all departments improving, and an apparent large opening for the use of money, national banks are increasing their surplus funds and daily growing in strength. The business between banks as reflected by the clearings, shows a decrease of $14,755,401 24 from last week, when the increase was nearly $3,500,000, the balances falling off $1,840,701 26, against an increase of $2,222,459 for the previous week.

—The Congress of Political Economists lately in session at Bremen fell into a discussion of protection, and Professor Relesux's famous condemnation of German wares at Philadelphia, "Billig und schlecht" (cheap and bad). That German wares were so poor was attributed by the protectionists to insufficient protection, and by the free traders to want of foreign competition. "In America, the mother country of cotton," said Dr. Max Wolgert, of Berlin, "90 to 60 per cent. of protection is not enough to get a fine-spun article produced there. America is obliged to import all finer cotton goods from England. The depression of the German iron industries was also debated, and an appeal for protection was made, but the congress voted that as "it is not the importation from abroad, but rather the excessive over home production from which the producers suffer, this congress declares that a change in the fiscal tariff coming into force on January 1, 1877, is not advisable."

—Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell, M. P., who was lately on an extended visit through the United States, spoke at West Hartlepool, England, on the 3d inst., and contrasted the iron trade of this country with that of Great Britain. He is reported as saying that half a dozen years ago the United States was one of our best customers, but now pays a little of our iron. He was of the belief that the natural resources of America were so great that we could not hope to regain the hold on the trade we once had. It was only due to say that the American ironmasters were our equals in metallurgical science, and in some respects they had improved some of our processes. As to the workmen there, he believed them to be as able to cut down.

—The following table shows the prices of gold Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 11 Sixth street:

October 18, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	113½	113¾	113½	113½	113½	113¾
U. S. '81, coupon	113	113	113	113	113	113
5-20's, 1865	113½	113½				
5-20's, 1865, new	113½	113½				
5-20's, 1865, registered	113	113				
5-20's, 1867	113½	113½				
5-20's, 1868	113½	113½				
10-40's, registered	107	107				
10-40's, coupon	107½	107½				
6's of '81, coupon	113½	113½				
Currency 6's	122	122				
New 4 per cents	107½	107½				
Western Union 7's	112	112				
Quicksilver	12	12				
Pacific Mail	34½	34½				
Panama	95	95				
Adams Express	66	66				
Wells, Fargo Express	90	90				
American Express	61	61				
New York Central	103½	103½				
Erie	16½	16½				
Michigan Central	90	90				
Michigan Southern	67	67				
Illinois Central	88½	88½				
Cleveland & Pitts	88	88				
Chicago & Alton	97½	97½				
Do. preferred	115	115				
Fort Wayne	130	130				
St. Paul common	30½	30½				
Do. preferred	61	61				
Wabash, common	20	20				
Fort Wayne	109	109				
Ohio & Mississippi	16½	16½				
Union Pacific	95	95				
Harlem	124	124				
St. Joseph	12	12				
Hannibal & St. Joe	20	20				
Del. & Lack.	93	93				
Del. & Hudson	90	90				
S. Carolina, 6's	5	5				
S. Carolina, April	5	5				

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	48¾	49	24
Reading			
United Cos. of N. J			
Phila. Tit'le & Bufalo	95	96	457
Lehigh Valley	57½	58	
Allegheny Valley			49
Central Transportation	29½	30	
P. C. & St. L. Pref	82	85	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 111¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 18.—Money excited at 7@7 per cent, closing at 6@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@9 per cent. Customs receipts $229,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $19,000,000. Clearings $38,000,000. Sterling strong at 484@486.

GOLD.

The effect of European advices on the Wall street markets was very marked, and there was a strong rise in gold, exchange and stocks. In the gold room the excitement was intense early in the day, and an unusually large business was done at the rapid advance in premium as the opening sale was at 113¾ and under an active demand to cover short contracts prices rose to 113¾, while at one time, on a general clearing up, the premium fell to without sale. Subsequently the excitement subsided somewhat, and there was a reaction to 11, followed by a recovery to 113¾, with latest sales at 113¾@ 11 3/8. Cash gold was scarce and loaned from 1-16 per cent. per diem for use. There were some large transactions, and from 113 to 113¾, the Germans being heavy buyers.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong and higher in sympathy with gold. Railroad bonds firm, especially for St. Paul and Northwestern consolidated. The stock market was active and buoyant with great excitement at different periods during the day. The advance in leading shares was from 1 to 1¾ per cent., with the greatest rise in coal stocks. The immediate cause of the advance in general list, especially in trunk line shares, was the prospect of war in Europe, which would bring with it very active demand for breadstuffs, and buy live stock and other articles which constitute products and other roads, which is already heavy to the interior roads, which is already heavy, in consequence of the active movement of grain from the West to the seaboard. Again to-day it was asserted the railroad war was in process of settlement and would soon be settled, which also had its influence. The sharp rise in coal stocks was brought about by a rumor that another combination was about to be formed, which frightened the bears and caused a general rush to cover short contracts. The greatest advance was in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Delaware and Hudson Canal, which rose from 93 to 97¾, and subsequently reacted to 95. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western followed, selling from 78½ to 80¾, and finally reacted to 77¾@78. New Jersey Central advanced from 70½ to 80¾, and afterward sold down to 76½@76¾. Coal stocks to-day generally commanded 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. for use, but were much easier at the close. In the general list Lake Shore was active, advancing from 68¾ to 69¾ and closing at 69¾. Michigan Central rose from 89¾ to 90¾, with final sales at 90. The remainder of the list advanced from ¼ to 1 per cent., with closing sales at about the best figures of the day. The stock exchange in gold and stocks carried down a number of dealers on the bear side of the markets and crippled others. The failures officially announced at the Stock Exchange and in the gold room were Hanly Bro's, gold and stocks; John V. McKeown, gold and stocks; S. S. Jo-eph, loans and stocks; Hone & Nicholas, coal stocks. The *Evening Post* says a number of other prominent failures have been announced, but last others ferreted on the part of the bear party in shown by the loan market at the Stock Exchange closing sales at about the best figures of the day. The sharp advance in gold and stocks carried down a number of dealers on the bear side of the markets and crippled others. The failures officially announced at the Stock Exchange and in the gold room were Hanly Bro's, gold and stocks; John V. McKeown, gold and stocks; S. S. Jo-eph, loans and stocks; Hone & Nicholas, coal stocks. The *Evening Post* says a number of other prominent failures have been announced, but last others ferreted on the part of the bear party is

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 18, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
			—WIND.—			
7 A. M.	30.239	32	80	N.	3 m'ls	Foggy.
2 P. M.	3	54	49	N.	4 m'ls	Smoky.
9 P. M.		44	75	N. W.	2 m'ls	Foggy.

Mean barometer....30.127 Highest thermom... 55
Mean thermom... 42.5 Lowest thermom... 31

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, October 18, 1876, 10:48 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Height of barom.	Ther	Rain(f)l in last eight hours.	State of weather.
Cairo	29.86	63	..	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.92	53	..	Clear.
Davenport	29.78	50	..	Cloudy.
Denver	29.69	55	..	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	29.91	55	..	Clear.
Keokuk	29.81	57	..	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.65	55	.03	Lt. rain.
Louisville	29.92	53	..	Clear.
Memphis	29.85	68	..	Lt. rain.
Nashville	29.92	60	..	Clear.
Omaha	29.63	51	..	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	30.08	40	..	Foggy.
Portland, Oreg.	30.02	55	.04	Rain.
Salt Lake	29.85	45	.07	Cloudy.
San Francisco	30.07	60	..	Clear.
Santa Fe, N. M.	29.61	45	..	Clear.
Shreveport	29.92	62	1.10	Lt. rain.
St. Louis	29.94	56	.04	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	29.92	64	.19	Lt. rain.
Fort Gibson	29.90	65	..	Fair.

Meeting of the Coal Exchange.

An adjourned meeting of the Coal Exchange, to adopt measures to increase the efficiency of that organization, will be held at the office of J. D. Rialer & Co., Water street, on Tuesday morning next.

Capt. Braun's Second Excursion.

Capt. Braun's second Centennial excursion over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad left the city yesterday morning and was a complete success. The passengers numbered nearly eight hundred, and the train departed in two sections, with the intention of being divided between this city and Cumberland, in order to add cars for passengers between Connellsville and that point. Another excursion will leave over the same road next Tuesday, the schedule time being fixed at fourteen hours.

Baptist Anniversaries.

The exercises to-day were in the interests of the University of Lewisburgh. Rev. J. R. Loomis, L.L. D., President, introduced the subject by a well digested speech regarding the wants of the denomination for a higher education, and the necessity of a more liberal endowment of the institution. The college has completed thirty years of efficient work. Rev. J. A. Kelly, Treasurer, followed advocating its claims upon the churches of the State. Rev. J. G. Walker and J. B. Solomon followed with able discourses in the same direction.

Thrown from a Wagon and Killed.

A young girl named Amanda Zeller, daughter of Martin Zeller, of Mansfield borough, aged about nine years, was thrown out of a wagon, near Mansfield, on Tuesday afternoon, and killed. The child has been staying at the residence of Mr. Krome, at Mansfield, and came in to pay a visit to her parents. On her way back the horses of the wagon stopped and got out to attend to some matter, leaving her alone, when the horses frightened and ran away. She was thrown out and received injuries from which she died. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning, and found a verdict of accidental death.

Old Folks' Concert.

A large meeting of the friends of the Humane Society was held at its rooms yesterday afternoon.

After the expression of views on the part of several ladies and gentlemen present, it was decided, in order to increase the influence of the society, to hold an Old Folks' Concert for its benefit. The following committee were appointed to have charge of the preliminary arrangements: Prof. L. H. Eaton, Messrs. C. W. Hammer, John S. Ritenour, Mrs. Ardary, Allegheny; Mrs. Dr. Sterrett, Mrs. Judge Mellon and Mr. Zadoc Street.

The society then adjourned until next Wednesday afternoon.

The Nation Trust Claim.

We have never lost faith in the honest intentions of the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company to pay the compromise claim of $240,000 due the city. Their motives, and those of their counsel, have been impugned in one or two of the newspapers of the city, and the assertion has been published to the world that they never intended to pay, and that the city would never realize a dollar of the claim. True, the time for payment expired last Sunday, and the money ought to have been paid; but even this failure, although a proper subject for comment, does not justify the harsh terms used towards the stockholders and their counsel. It is not an easy matter to secure the payment of so large a sum, under any circumstances, but the complications surrounding this case are peculiarly numerous and difficult. It is now stated that $150,000 will be paid as soon as the necessary legal formalities can be settled between the city authorities and the Dollar Savings Bank, which is loaning $150,000 of the money on mortgages. Other banks have loaned $60,000, and the balance will be secured in a short time. Mr. Schoyer thinks the whole amount will be paid over in less than three weeks. As has already been announced, the question of Grier's pardon has been held under advisement to November 3d.

Baptist Ladies' Missionary Meetings.

The Foreign Missionary circles of the State were well represented in their annual meeting yesterday afternoon. Mrs. G. J. Brensinger presided. Mrs. Estep offered prayer.

Rev. Dr. Pearson welcomed the ladies, and then introduced Rev. George Whitman, of Oil City, who gave a number of reminiscences commemorative of female devotion. Mrs. Eaton, of Allegheny City, announced a similar gathering of ladies in Brooklyn, and proposed the words of Philippeans IV., 6 and 7, to be sent them as a salutation. Mr. Thomas Cook spoke at length.

Miss C. Black, of East End, read several interesting missionary letters. Miss Maggie Hardy, a returned missionary, then entertained the meeting very much. Mrs. S. A. Crozer, lady Sec'ty of Baptist Pennsylvania, favored the meeting with her presence and assistance.

Rev. R. W. Pearson, D. D., preaches the next annual sermon of the Pennsylvania Baptist General Association at Philadelphia.

S. A. Crozer, Esq., the honored founder of Crozer Theological Seminary at Upland, Pa., is President of the above Association.

Dr. Shadrach is one of the oldest Baptist preachers of Pennsylvania.

The session to-day will be spent in discussing the missionary aspects of the State.

The evening will be taken up with a grand mass meeting.

Obsequies of the Late Mr. John Creegan.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon the funeral of Mr. John Creegan, one of the victims from the Zug mill disaster, took place from his late residence, 34 Fifteenth street. The services were held at St. Patrick's church, whither the remains were followed by a large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends. Among the pall-bearers were Messrs. C. Zug and A. F. Keating. His Honor, Mayor McCarthy, Chief of Police Major Will M. Hartzell, esteemed friends of deceased, occupied prominent positions in the auditorium. An interesting feature of the occasion was the presence of the children of the Ralston school, in which Mr. Creegan had been a director. A beautiful cross of immortelles the gift of his little friends lay on the beautiful casket in which his remains were enclosed. After the funeral exercises, which were presided over by Rev. E. F. Garland, the pastor, who spoke feelingly and in the highest commendatory terms of the honored dead, the cortege passed to St. Mary's Cemetery. Mr. Creegan, though yet in his prime, had led a useful life. He was a prominent member of the old Niagara Volunteer Fire Company, a member of Councils several terms from the old Fifth ward and in all movements of a beneficiary character his purse and his counsel were alike shared with the object. He was an estimable citizen, an exemplary Christian, and his death, deplorable as it was, has cast a general gloom over the wide circle in which he moved.

Relief for the Sufferers.

Joseph Laurent, Esq., treasurer of the fund now being raised for the relief of the sufferers by the recent explosion of Zug's mill, reports contributions as following have been received by him at the German National Bank, up to yesterday afternoon, as follows:

John Parry	$ 50
Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co.	50
W. Wood (for four friends)	20
T. E. Hewitt (for Stevens & Hancock)	25
Cash	5
Schmidt & Friday	50
Warren Springer, Chicago, Ill.	5
James Phelan	20
P. S. Gilmore (proceeds of concert at Exposition building)	800
DISTRICT No. 1—S. POLLARSBRE, COLLECTOR.	
Alex. Speer & Son	
E. M. Leonard	10
H. G. Hale	5
Singer Manufacturing Company	10
Howe Machine Company	5
Cash	3
Fred Fisher	5
Cash	5
Cash	5
Rush & Lyons	5
W. T. Bown & Bro	5
R. J. Waring	10
A. Kirk	5
Paine, Ablett & Co	10
McCullough & Smith	5
Cash	2
Cash	1
Cash	5
Cash	2
School-girls & Class	2
F. Fransman	1
Total	$1,071

PITTSBURGH'S DAY.

The Pupils of the Public Schools in the Centennial City—A Cordial Reception—Welcome by the Governor.

The Philadelphia *Press* gives the following resume of the reception accorded the school children of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, on Tuesday, by the authorities of that city:

Pittsburgh, with characteristic energy, has shown what can be done in organizing successful Centennial excursions, and that over 15,000 of her citizens have availed themselves of the inducements offered in this direction is the best proof of the general appreciation which has attended the efforts of those by whom these special trips for large parties were projected. The latest, and, beyond doubt, the most successful of these excursions, was that of the school children, who, with their teachers and parents, the members of the Board of Education, and several prominent citizens interested in the success of the trip, numbering in all about 2,000 persons, left Pittsburgh at eight o'clock on Monday morning, and arrived at the Grangers' Hotel, at Elm Station, on Monday night. Yesterday morning the children and teachers to the number of about one thousand arrived from the hotel at Sixteenth and Market streets, where they were met by a large delegation of the pupils of the public schools of Philadelphia, under the charge of M. Hall Stanton, President, and Henry W. Hohlwell, Secretary of the Board of Education. The appearance of the Philadelphia pupils elicited frequent expressions of applause, their deportment being altogether unexceptionable. They carried a number of handsome silk banners, and, headed by McClurg's Band, marched down Chestnut street at the head of the visitors. The Pittsburgh pupils were marshaled by Mr. W. C. Smythe, under whose management the excursion had taken place, and Mr. John W. Pittock, of the Pittsburgh *Leader*, Superintendent Luckey, and Mr. J. W. Nobles, Chairman of the Central Board of Education. Among the other gentlemen present were Messrs. Charles A. Kehew, Secretary of the Board; Thomas J. Craig, W. C. Aughenbaugh, Samuel Harpar, C. W. Lewis, C. C. Taylor, Dr. W. H. McKelvy, Alderman D. L. Smith, Robert Miller and Dr. Thorne. On their arrival at Independence Hall, which was cleared of visitors for the occasion, the entire party marched through, and after a brief inspection of the interior, assembled in the Square. After a few words of welcome from Mr. Hall Stanton, the Hon. J. P. Wickersham was introduced, and said it was a matter of surprise to him that he should be called upon to speak to them. He had expected that His Excellency the Governor would have been here. He was glad to acknowledge the kindness and courtesy shown to the pupils and their teachers and friends by the Philadelphia Board of Control. He praised in high terms the magnificent display made by the Pittsburgh and Allegheny schools, and said that, although a different system of school work was pursued in Philadelphia, there was a oneness in their aim, and that was to afford such a perfect education as would make good citizens of the pupils. At the conclusion of Mr. Wickersham's address Governor Hartranft, who had arrived, was introduced and greeted with three hearty cheers. He said:

MY YOUNG FRIENDS: I am pleased to unite with the municipal authorities of Philadelphia to welcome you to this city upon the occasion of your visit to the Centennial Exposition. One of the great objects hoped for by the projectors of this gigantic enterprise was that it would be an educator of the people. [Cheers.] It is a source of gratification to us all to see how thoroughly these expectations have been realized. And it is, therefore, a cause of increased satisfaction to see so many of the rising generation hastening to avail themselves of the opportunities offered by the Exhibition. In the objects here gathered together from all quarters of the globe, representing the manners, resources and progress of so many different nations and peoples, you will find great lessons of improving information already gained as well as great benefit in laying the foundation of future acquirements. It therefore follows that profit it would be unjust to detain you by any lengthy remarks. Nothing that may be said can equal the influence of what is here to be seen. I trust that you will enjoy all the pleasures you anticipate, and that you may also enjoy all the benefits which your teachers and friends hope for you. I commend you to the good offices of the citizens of Philadelphia and the officers of the Exposition. [Cheers.] And I am satisfied I cannot place you in better hands, and that this day will be one which you will long remember, and in after years look back to with pleasure and profit. [Loud cheers.]

At the conclusion of the Governor's address, Mr. Samuel J. Harper, of the Pittsburgh Central Board of Education, made a few remarks in reply to the words of welcome spoken by His Excellency. He said it was impossible for him to express the deep appreciation those he represented entertained for the Philadelphia welcome, which had been extended. There was no place on earth where the speaker experienced so much satisfaction as among those interested and engaged in the cause of education. We are, he continued, the inheritors of the achievements of the past century of American history and progress, and it is proper that all interested in the cause of education should visit this magnificent spectacle. Especially is it eminently proper that we should come here in behalf. I do not propose to make any formal speech, but will simply say in the good old phrase, "We thank you." [Cheers.]

The ceremonies concluded by the singing of "America," the entire audience joining in the national anthem. The visitors then marched through the hall and taking the cars departed for the Exhibition.

ALLEGHENY REPUBLICANS.

Another Grand Demonstration in the Seventh Ward—A Thousand Torch-bearers in Line—Able Speeches, &c., &c.

The Republicans of the Seventh ward, Allegheny, encouraged by the enthusiasm and success of the recent meetings held on Howard street and Spring Garden avenue, called another one in the Third district. That public spirited citizen, George Bellstein, Esq., generously offered the use of his fine private residence, on East street which he also had magnificently illuminated for the occasion. Before organizing the meeting a grand torchlight procession, under the marshalship of J. F. Bellstein, traversed a portion of the wards. It was composed of the following clubs:

Seventh Ward Engineer Corps, Captain Adam Stark; Seventh Ward Third District Club, Captain John Lawrence; Third Ward Lower Precinct Club, Captain Wm. Paul, Jr.; Third Ward Upper Precinct Club, Captain Henry Zeringer; Eighth Ward Club, Captain R. R. Reno; Boys in Blue, Captain David Nichol.

The procession arrived at the place of meeting about nine o'clock and formed in close column in front of Mr. Bellstein's residence, the speakers and officers of the meeting occupying the veranda, which was tastefully decorated with Chinese lanterns, flags, &c. The meeting was called to order by W. H. Graham, Esq., and organized by the election of the following officers:

President—John A. Myler, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Jacob Staurnagle, Jas. Gallagher, Joseph Harrison, Charles Becker, G. K. Biber, John R. Eyster, John Sadler, Charles Richardson, Ralph Morrow, Robert Trees, Robert Porter, J. G. Staud, Sr., George Hasley, Sr., Jacob Myers, Robert Henderson, Samuel Ashwrite.

Secretaries.—Louis Hauser, Jacob Kurtz, Jr., Samuel Hasley, Jr., Joseph Staud, Jr., Gust Panner, Henry Snaman.

Mr. Myler, after thanking his fellow Republicans for selecting him to preside over so large an assemblage, briefly discussed the important issues which are agitating the public mind. In consequence of physical weakness the speaker was unable to make a lengthy address, but he said he felt like doing his best, for he believed every man ought to raise his voice against the damnable fraud which the Democratic leaders were attempting to perpetrate. After descanting on the St. Louis platform and the candidates, showing by the record that the latter were attempting to get into power by false pretenses, Mr. Myler turned his attention to the Democratic candidates for Congress in this county, Hopkins and Cochran, who, he said, were attempting to make the business men of these districts believe that they had done much to promote their interests. What had they done? Was a great flourish of trumpets they had connected a bill which they said would put a stop to freight discriminations by railroad companies; the bill was referred in the usual way to a committee, and that was the last that was ever heard of it. The friends of Hopkins and Cochran go about telling people that their candidates have great influence in Congress, and that they can do wonderful things for the promotion of our prosperity. The fate of that discrimination bill shows how much influence these gentlemen have. They could not get the bill out of the hands of the locofoco committee, and it was quite probable it would remain there till the end of time. After advising the people to vote the whole Republican ticket, a sentiment that was received with great applause, the speaker introduced Colonel J. S. Haymaker, who held the assemblage for nearly an hour with a speech of great force and eloquence. Mr. John Megraw followed with a rattling speech, which was loudly cheered.

The meeting then adjourned and the clubs fell into line and marched homeward.

Zion Church Again.

Elder Coulter, of the Zion Baptist church (colored), of Allegheny, is again appealing to the law. It will be remembered that about a year ago Mr. Coulter brought a serious charge against the pastor of the congregation, and failing to substantiate the same in the Criminal Court the pastor was acquitted. Since then Coulter has been an object of hatred on the part of some of the ladies of the church. Last Sunday he attended church, and sitting down near one of the props of the ceiling he put his foot against it, when along came Sister Harriet White and displaced the elder's pedalian member rather roughly. The foot went up again and was promptly knocked down by Sister White. The elder proceeded to the office of Alderman Edgar on Monday and stated his grievance under oath, whereupon Sister White was arrested and fined $5 and costs for disorderly conduct.

U. P. SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH.

First Day's Proceedings.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., October 17, 1876.

The United Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburgh, met here in annual session to-day at 2 P. M., convening in the U. P. church of which Rev. J. R. Johnston is pastor.

In the absence (on account of impaired health) of Rev. W. L. Wallace, the moderator of last Synod, Rev. James Kelso, his alternate, preached the opening sermon from Psalm, 118: 25: "O Lord, I beseech Thee, send now prosperity." After an appropriate historical introduction and the appropriate remark that these words express the feelings, desires and prayers of God's people, the suject, "The Prosperity of the Church" was ably discussed in the consideration of "Some things essential to its Prosperity," viz.:

1. *It must be built upon the true foundation.*

This foundation is Christ and his immutable doctrines. They should be faithfully preached. The maxim, "It matters not what we believe if our lives are moral," is an absurdity. Faith in "Christ and him crucified" is all important.

2. *There must be personal piety among the members of the church.*

Life is essential to growth as seen in vegetation. The material interests of the church are not to be overlooked, but special attention should be given to the spiritual. Numbers, wealth, costly churches, artistic music are not the tests of prosperity, but piety is.

3. *Family religion.*

The families of Abraham, Joshua, David, Daniel and Christ were models. The church depends largely on accessions out of Christian families. Parents should not entrust the religious instruction of their children wholly to others, nor neglect family worship.

4. *Mutual affection among church members.*

Christ's example and teachings are replete with brotherly love. This should be so great as to easily surmount little mistakes and misgivings among brethren. Without this there will be formality and delusion. Christians should learn from their enemies; Pilate and Herod were made friends in their united opposition to Christ: So love for the Master should swallow up personal differences among Christian brethren.

5. *Activity.*

The vastness of the work in view of the reign of wickedness should incite to activity in behalf of ourselves and others.

6. *The outpouring of the spirit.*

Without this all else will be fruitless. "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord."

The discourse was closed with the exhortation to prayer for the present prosperity of the church, in view of the fact that the gospel is preached in all lands and the Bible translated into 200 tongues.

After the sermon Brother Kelso constituted the Synod by prayer. Rev. James Kelso was unanimously elected Moderator.

The clerk of the Synod was empowered to choose an assistant, subject to the Synod's approval.

Rev. John S. Sands was chosen assistant clerk.

After hearing reports from the different boards the Synod adjourned till 7 P. M., Rev. W. R. McKee leading in prayer.

At the evening session a conference on Sabbath Schools was held.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew, and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Paxson and Woodward.

Mitchell vs. Emery; error to Common Pleas of Venango county. Argued by Heydrick for plaintiff in error, and Sherman *contra*.

McCray vs. Clark *et al.* error to court of Clarion county. Argued by Knox for plaintiff in error, and W. L. Corbett *contra*.

Alexander vs. Weldner; error to Common Pleas, Erie county. Argued by W. L. Corbett for plaintiff in error and George A. Jenks *contra*.

Illig vs. Lenman; error to Common Pleas of Erie. Argued by Davenport for plaintiff in error and Allen *contra*.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company vs. Hodapp. Error to Common Pleas Court of Erie. Argued by Westmore for plaintiff in error and Allen *contra*.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

The Grand Jury found the following true bills: Herman Goebel, retailing liquor without paying special tax; Stewart Gibner, for passing raised notes; Wm. Bannett, selling liquor without paying special tax.

J. F. Reed, *alias* John Egolf, was tried for having counterfeit money in his possession and found guilty.

Wm. Bennett, Indiana county, was convicted of selling liquor without paying special tax.

Herman Fries, of Markes street, this city, was convicted of retailing liquor and cigars without paying special tax.

Stewart Gibner, of Mercer county, indicted for passing raised national bank notes, was placed on trial. The defendant is alleged to have passed a two dollar note in a house on Ferry street, which had been raised to ten, getting therefor five dollars worth of merchandise and five dollars in change. It is also alleged that he passed a similar note at an establishment on Fifth avenue, near Grant street. On trial.

BANKRUPTCY.

P. H. McKelvey, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. An order was made allowing the assignee to sell and transfer to N. Whiting & Co. certain personal property for the sum of $800.

Francis Ardary, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Rule granted to show cause why an order should not be made directing the payment of $913, amount of certain fleas and costs, returnable October 21st.

James M. Laughlin, bankrupt, Erie county. The order at the 11th inst. revoked and the petition referred to Frank W. Graw, Esq., as auditor, to ascertain and report on the solidity of certain alleged liens.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Samuel Duncan vs. G. H. Hasemeyer *et al.*, is still on trial.

In the case of Wesley Greer vs. Julia S Schaffer, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,804 17.

J. W. Cunningham was appointed auditor in the case of Peter Mehan vs. Sylvester Hervey.

J. G. Schneider vs. Martin Grossman; feigned issue; non suit taken.

S. J. McCormick vs. Robert Phillips, owner, C. C. Harbaugh, contractor, and W. C. Williams, mechanics' lien. Case withdrawn and case referred to arbitrators.

Park Savings Bank, Hays & Dill. Same vs. Wm. F. Dill, Jr. Scott vs. McGregor. This comprises all the cases left on the list this week.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick.

John G. O'Malley vs. Albert Fecke and Wm. Fecke, garnishees of Mrs. M. J. Douglas, execution attachment. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of $894 31, the full amount of his claim.

Mrs. Bella Oxley vs. John Irwin, Constable of Fifth ward, Allegheny, Action to recover for organ levied on for rent. Verdict for plaintiff for $192 46.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

William *alias* "Bull" White, indicted for robbery, Eliza Godfrey, prosecutrix, plead guilty, and was sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary.

Andrew Ceila was tried for incestuous fornication, and the jury is out.

The case of William Delaney, charged with a felonious assault and battery on the person of Emma Perchment, is on trial. These parties lived on the hill near Turtle Creek, and the offense is alleged to have been committed about the last of August.

Legal Notes.

John R. Large, Esq., applied to the Supreme Court for a special *allocatur* in the cases of Betts and Kerr, now in jail for the costs in the cases of seventy or eighty Liberty street merchants, charged by them with selling oil barrels without complying with the Inspector's stamp. It will be remembered the grand jury ignored the bills and put the prosecutors in for the costs, which they refused to pay, and accordingly were sent to jail. A week or so ago they applied to Judge White for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted; a hearing was had and the Court refused their discharge. The Supreme Court holds the matter of interfering under advisement.

The Orphans' Court was in session yesterday most of the time being occupied with an argument on the auditor's account regarding the distribution of the estate of W. C. Anderson.

The Moore-*Post* libel suit is set down for trial in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 for to-day.

Relief Items.

Alderman Moreland, of the Tenth ward, has distributed $23 50, which was placed in his hands by Rev. Landreth, of St. James' Church, for the families of the Zug's mill victims, as follows: Mr. Bowers, $3 05; Mr. Burke, $5; Mr. Higgins, $5; Mr. Loper, $4; Mr. Kline, $4 and Mr. Kendrick $3 62, making a total distribution of $24 67.

Aldermen Koenig and Corcoran have received about $220 for the sufferers and have distributed a part thereof to the following persons: James Kenrick, $45; Mrs. Murphy, $40; J. Higgins, $30; Charles Gangwisch, $20; Mrs. Sullivan, $17; Wm. Powers, $15; Fred. Kline, $10; Mrs. Kline, $5; Mrs. Eberhardt, $8; Mrs. Armand, $5; Simon Burland, $2; Otto Krack, $5, making a total given out of $202.

Delegates from the different German societies in the two cities are going to hold a meeting next Sunday afternoon for the purpose of making arrangements, if possible, to give a grand concert, the proceeds to be donated to the Zug's mill sufferers.

Severely Burned.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon a five year old daughter of Michael Heber, living in the Twelfth ward, while playing with a lighted torch, fired her clothing and was terribly burned before assistance could be rendered. Drs. J. A. and G. H. McCready were summoned and gave immediate attention to the little sufferer. At last account the child was doing well, but in a critical condition.

Killed in a Coal Mine.

A coal miner named Williams died at four o'clock yesterday afternoon at Swissvale, from the effects of injuries received in a coal bank on McKelvey's farm. The deceased leaves a wife and eight children.

THE BAPTISTS.

Second Meeting of the Pennsylvania Education Society.

The second meeting of the Pennsylvania Baptist Education Society was opened yesterday morning with prayer by General Lane. At its conclusion the society was called to order by Rev. Dr. Shadrach, D.D., of Indiana, Pennsylvania, who called on Rev. G. M. Spratt, D.D., to present the annual report of the Board of Managers. The report which was somewhat lengthy, abounded with statistics showing the progress made by the denomination as regards its institutions of learning, among some of the items given, we subjoin the following: "The year has been adverse to increased collections from the churches. We report, however, no falling off in the receipts or in the number of contributing churches. The total income for the year closing July 15th is $11,624 20, expenditures, including an investment of some $500, amount to $13,580 25, showing a deficit. At the conclusion of its reading a motion was made that the report be adopted and ordered published carried. Committee on Obituaries then presented a report, and made special mention of the decease of Deacon Isaac Ford, who had been one of the Board of Managers for the past sixteen years.

Committee on Arrangements reported Philadelphia as the place for the next annual meeting, and Rev. J. M. Pendleton was selected to preach the annual sermon. Adopted.

It was than moved that an election of officers for the coming year be proceeded with. Passed. The following officers were then elected by unanimous vote: President, Thomas J. Hoskinson; Secretary, Rev. J. G. Walker; Treasurer, Levi Knowles.

Rev. Dr. Loomis, D.D., then delivered an address in advocacy of the claims of "Higher Education." The speaker said: I think that education, using the term in its larger sense, is a religious duty imposed on the denomination to an extent not ordinarily realized by our churches. It has not been generally understood that it is the duty of the church to furnish means for a higher system of education. The State furnishes the primary elements of instruction, and advantages which we attribute to our Republican form of Government, but it is the high prerogative of the church to supply means for the cultivation of the minds in the higher branches. I am in sympathy with the provisions of our new Constitution that absolutely prohibits appropriations to any sectarian college. I think it is presumptuous in the days of a religious denomination to support its own institutions of learning. The gentleman closed by referring to the University at Lewisburg, Pa., and uttered "words worthy of our earnest support and warmest approbation." He was followed by Rev. J. A. Kelly, who delivered an able address on "Our University —Its Claims," after which Rev. J. G. Walker was introduced, and spoke upon "General Education and Local Organizations." He said, "he would consider what sort of understanding would influence our judgment, and what motives should actuate our efforts in regard to higher or even general education. Sometimes our patriotism is appealed to—denominational pride—and a knowledge of past results. He considered that which most concerned the Baptist denomination to be the fact of Caris tian duty.

In the light of Gospel teaching, all instrumentalities that aim to ameliorate and benefit our fellow men have an indisputable and irrevocable claim upon us. The basis of that claim is human necessity; the extent of necessity to satisfy the claim is at once the measure of our obligation.

These two facts of necessity and ability mus settle the question for a Christian. Wherever human necessity creates demand, Christian ability must attempt to supply that demand. He then proceeded to show, first, that it was a necessity to educate, and second, that it was a necessity to more fully equip our own existing institutions of learning.

All the several other short addresses the session was declared adjourned.

The Baptist General Association held its first session last evening.

The services this evening will embrace several interesting musical features. The following vocalists will participate: Misses Wallace, Volentine, King and Rice; Messrs. Coville, Earle, Iverson, Edwards, Ralph and Mayerhofer.

Centennial Kleptomania.

Some wonderful specimens of humanity, says the Philadelphia *Sunday World*, have turned up at the Exhibition, but none have caused more annoyance to the Centennial authorities, nor more trouble to their friends, than the kleptomaniacs. These people seem to have flocked from every portion of the country to gratify their favorite hobbies in that vast collection of the world's treasures. They are not what might be set down in police calendars as as thieves; they belong to a higher order of the criminal classes—"emotional" sinners, for instances Brooklynites would say—no matter what the Sheriff, when he whips them, says, they are becoming unpleasantly numerous at the Centennial. Cases of their depredations are reported daily, and with increased regularity. Quite a few of them have already been brought to the magisterial bar in short order. A doctor, hailing from Pittsburgh, while on a wedding tour to this city, and with several hundred dollars on his person at the time, stole a box from the Japanese pavilion valued at fifty cents. For two weeks he was confined in the dreary quarters of Moyamensing, riding occasionally up to court in the van and remanning for hours in the prisoners' dock, with some of the lowest rascals that have been attracted to the Centennial city. In the meantime his unhappy bride, a perfect stranger in this section, stayed at her hotel. Finally the bridegroom was released, through the intercession of a host of friends from Pittsburgh, and was allowed to spend his honeymoon within the county limits, until his case can be tried in the Quarter Sessions.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

CAPT. THOS. H. HUNTER continues to improve rapidly.

THE funeral of Mrs. David DeHaven, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon was very largely attended.

R. T. WHITE, Esq., Clerk of Allegheny Select Councils, is confined to his house by illness.

MAYOR PHILLIPS yesterday morning sent James Thompson six months to the Workhouse for being a vagrant.

JAMES JOHNSTON, on a charge of vagrancy, was sent six months to the Workhouse by Mayor Phillips yesterday morning.

GEORGE W. WRIGHT was to-day nominated at New Castle by the Republicans for Senator in the Mercer-Lawrence district.

THE funeral of Mr. George Hartzell, of Johnstown, father of Mr. James E. Hartzell, of this city, took place yesterday afternoon.

MCCARTHY, Ford and O'Brien, the parties charged with attempted robbery, on oath of Charles Miller, have given bail for trial at court.

COL. GILBERT, arrested for false pretenses on oath of Daniel Kane, has been discharged by Mayor McCarthy, there being no evidence against him.

THE alarm of fire from box 9, Allegheny, about four o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the explosion of a lamp in a slaughter house on Taggart street. No damage.

MARY TAYLOR, charged with larceny, on oath of James Wilson before Alderman Porter, was committed to jail yesterday morning for a hearing between two and three o'clock this afternoon.

JAMES MITCHELL was before Alderman Edgar, yesterday, on a charge of larceny, on oath of Armstrong Gibson. It appears that the accsed stole $3 75 from his pocket. Mitchell was held for a hearing.

THE remains of Frank McGinley, the lineman who was killed by the North Penn Railroad, near Philadelphia, was noticed in Tuesday's COMMERCIAL, will be brought home to-day for interment.

DR. J. PINKERTON, phrenologist, from California, has opened rooms at No. 34 Seventh avenue, and is prepared to "feel the heads" and delineate the characters of all who apply. His charges are moderate.

MICHAEL HEFFERON, who was arrested by Officer McConkey, in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, Tuesday evening for passing counterfeit money, was turned over to the United States authorities yesterday morning.

BARNEY KEENAN, an insane inmate of the City Farm, Claremont, escaped from there on Saturday. He is a smooth-faced Irishman and is dangerous at times. Information regrding barney can be left with Clerk McGonnigle.

ABOUT six o'clock last evening, when an Adams Express wagon was proceeding along Union avenue, Allegheny, for the purpose of collecting goods for shipment, some rogue stole a five gallon keg of whisky from the vehicle. The detectives were notified.

MISS EMMA OGDEN, a member of the Central Church of this city, and a graduate of the Philadelphia Female Medical College, has received an appointment from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to the mission at Madura, India, and will sail for her distant field of labor on November 8th.

THE pocketbook of William Thaw, Esq., who it will be remembered was robbed in a sleeping car on the Pennsylvania road, last week, has since been found on the railroad track near Huntingdon by a man named John Quinn. The pocketbook when found contained a lot of railroad passes and other papers, but no money.

SOME time during Tuesday afternoon $50 worth of clothing was stolen from the house of Mrs. Long, in the South Side Diamond. Tuesday last, during the absence of the family of Mrs. Connors, residing on Twelfth street, between Carson and Washington streets, the house was entered and two watches, some silver money and a quantity of jewelry were stolen. No clue has been obtained to the thieves.

A RED steer belonging to James Hanlin was stolen from the premises of Joseph Lang, in Chartiers township, a night or two ago. The officers traced the steer to the slaughter house of Louis Huffnagle, in the Thirty-sixth ward, where according to the statement of Huffnagle, it had been slaughtered. Huffnagle was arrested and conveyed to the lock-up, and now awaits a hearing. He says he bought the steer to the slaughter house.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

General John A. Logan, of Illinois, passed through the city, Tuesday evening, on his way to Washington.

A Republican meeting will be held at Wilkinsburg to-morrow night and a banner presented to the marching club of that place. Hon. J. C. Newmyer will make the presentation speech.

General Negley is making every arrangement for the grand torchlight parade on Saturday evening next in the East End.

The last grand Republican torchlight procession of the campaign will take place on Saturday evening, November 4th.

Major A. J. Pentecost, Marshal of the Western Division, North Side, for the grand torchlight procession of Saturday October 21st, has announced the following staff and aids:

H. Richard Davis, Adjutant General.
W. S. Huselton, M. D., Chief of Staff.
Aids—George W. Reed, Dr. D. W. Riggs, Thomas Edwards, Wm. Bellstein, Ben. Anderson, Robert McAfee, C. B. Weity, H. M. Boyle, William Peters, John Clements, Clark Anderson, B. C. Christy, J. M. Courtney, W. Dwight Bell, Wm. D. Moore, J. P. Fleming, S. Sands, S. McMasters, John Shannon, W. H. Seaman, J. A. Roth, D. S. Dreshman, A. J. Price, John R. Brown, H. W. Oliver, William Heagy, James P. Gregg, James B. Orr, Joseph Park, Wm. Pitcairn, Captain E. S. Wright, Josiah Cohen, Wm. A. Scott, Fred. Altvater, William Greenawalt, John L. Donaldson, Daniel Martin, R. Macferron, W. S. Caldwell, Geo. Walker, B. F. Pulpress, Wm. Scroggins, George P. Baldwin, William Walker, T. D. Goldman, George Shafuit, Fred. Lang, Peter Bolster, John Boland, Adam Weise, George McCombs, John Torrence, H. M. Long, W. D. Moore, W. P. Hunker, Robert Patton, James A. Chambers, N. L. Pfall, G. P. Bollstein, James McFarland, Samuel Woods, David McKnight, John Froelich, M. G. Clark, I. N. Pearson, N. McClinton, Captain Jos. Wells, W. G. Lee, John Eyster, James Orr, Wm. H. Sterritt, John Q. Workman, J. W. Arrott, C. S. Curry, Wm. Semple, James K. P. Hunter, Charles Rader, Wm. Sandrett, Thomas Christy, Joseph A. Hutchinson, J. C. Martin, Wm. Lockhart, Will Mark, Harry Graham, James Stewart, S. A. Neales, George P. Bellstine, William Wettach, J. D. Walker, Gotleib Eisenbeis. The staff will meet in front of City Hall, Allegheny, Saturday evening, October 21, at 7 o'clock sharp.

A banner will be presented to the Wilkinsburg Marching Club this evening. The presentation speech will be made by Hon. John C. Newmeyer.

This evening a mass meeting will be held in the Twelfth ward at the home of Griffith Clark, Esq. Prior to the meeting Mr. Grifhth Clark, on behalf of the ladies of the ward, will present to the marching club a handsome silk flag. Other clubs are invited to attend.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall—"Led Astray."

Mrs. Bowers' acting in the part of *Armand Chandoce*, in Boucicault's well known play of "